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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN
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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN
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This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 20-24 April 1960.

The statements which appear within brackets are those of the researcher.

N. B.

In order to expedite matters, this report was reproduced photographically directly from the researcher's typescript.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Source Abbreviations.

DM - Delmagyarország
DN - Dunántúli Napló
EM - Északmagyarország
FMH - Féler Megyei Hírlap
HEN - Hejdu-Bibari Napló
KA - Kisalföld
KON - Középdunántúli Napló
KM - Keletmagyarország
SN - Somogyi Napló
SMN - Szolnok Megyei Napló
ZH - Szolnok Megyei Napló

Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee
DINAVAG - Désgyori Állami Vasút és Gépgyár; Hungarian State Railroad Car and Machine Factory of Désgyör
IHUSZ - Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási Rt; Traveling, Purchasing and Shipping, Inc.
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség; Communist Youth Federation
KISZ - Kisipari Termelő Szövetkezet; Small Industrial Producers' Cooperative.
MAV - Magyar Államvasutak; Hungarian State Railroads
MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
PPF - Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Nepfront
TRANSEVILL - Transzformátor és Villamoskészülékgyár; Transformer and Electric Appliance Factory
TUZEP - Tüzelő és Épületanyag Kereskedelmi Vállalat; Fuel and Construction Material Trade Enterprise

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PART I. GOVERNMENT.

Patriotic People's Front.

PPF committees were re-elected on April 14 in 3 localities of Hajdu-Bihar Megye with a total participation of some 700 persons. (HBN, 16 Apr 60, p 1)

The PPF committee of the Szabad-sag Settlement of Debrecen was re-elected with the participation of some 400 workers. Comrade Mihaly VALKO, secretary of the MSZMP Debrecen town committee, addressed the meeting. (HBN 20 Apr 60, p 6)

An editorial by Mrs. Sanior PALLAI, secretary of the Szolnok Megye PPF committee, deals with the re-election of the Megye's PPF committees taking place between 20 April and 20 May. By their political enlightening work the Megye's PPF leaders paid an important contribution to the socialist transformation of agriculture, and continued to give assistance to the new cooperatives. The PPF movement also contributed to the success of the village development work and the popularization of social work, which helps to form socialist men. After the defeat of the counter-revolution, the PPF has become an important factor of the country's political and social life and offers many people who are outside the Party to participate in public affairs. Special attention must be paid to the election of women and young people into the PPF committees. (SMK, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

Preparatory to the forthcoming national PPF congress, the village, town, Jaras and Megye PPF committees will be re-elected in Szeged and in the Jaras, starting 20 April. (DM, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

PPF committees were re-elected on 20 Apr in 29 localities of Borsod Megye. More than 10,000 PPF committee members will be re-elected until 20 May. Great care is taken that every stratum of the population be represented, and that a larger number of women and young people be organized. Megye, Jaras and town working groups have been set up to organize, carry out and supervise the elections. (EM, 21-Apr 60, p 3)

Several districts of the town of Debrecen re-elected their PPF committees on 19 Apr. The various speakers reminded the committee members of their tasks, particularly of those related to the protection of public property. (HBN, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The PPF committees will be re-elected between 20 Apr and 20 May in more than 270 localities of Veszprem Megye, according to Imre NYISZTOR, Megye PPF secretary. The forthcoming II. national congress of the PPF on 27-28 May calls for a broadening of the Party's PPF policy in order to help achieve the goals of the VII. Party Congress and hasten the building of socialism. (KDN, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

Now that various agricultural movement have been launched in order to produce more and better, the PPF has the important task, with KISZ, to keep these noble competitions alive. It is high time to get down to action and start working. In many villages last year's weeds can still be seen. It is the PPF's task to unite the various work movements, to direct and organize them, and also to appreciate them, for otherwise the best oriented movement stops and falls into oblivion. (KM 21 Apr 60, p 1)

Re-election of the village PPF committees began on 20 Apr in Szabolcs.

Szatmar Megye. Many more women than in the previous committees were elected in the new ones, the general opinion being that they are also needed in public life. At Gésztered, 11 women are now in the PPF committee, as compared to 2 before. (KM 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The Bem Square PPF committee of Debrecen was re-elected on 20 Apr with the participation of 700 persons, including many women. Similar re-elections took part in four other localities of the Megye, and generally more women were elected than in the last year. (HBN, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

Re-election of the PPF committees began on 20 Apr in Gyor-Sopron Megye with the election of 336 PPF members and 60 delegates in 13 villages. The delegates will represent the villages at the Jaras PPF committee meetings; the PPF committee members will finally elect 89 chairmanship members from among themselves. (KA, 22 Apr 60, p 1)

Very few people attended the 20 Apr re-election meeting of the PPF committee of Beleg, Somogy Megye. Chairman Jozsef SIPOS' report only vaguely mentioned the work of the committee, in which not every member did his share. Comrade Mihaly SZABADOS, collaborator of the Jaras Party committee, said that the poor attendance showed that the new leadership must do everything in its power to win over the people. (SE, 22 Apr 60, p 1)

According to Karoly GYEBI, the meeting called to re-elect the PPF committee of the village of Rozsafa, Baranya Megye, was to start at 7 pm. and there were hardly a few people present at 8 pm., including the headmaster, the KISZ secretary, and two comrades from the Megye PPF chairmanship. Village PPF committee chairman Istvan MAJOROS' report was a

mere political survey and said nothing about the work of the PPF committee and of its leaders. Fortunately, Comrade Istvan BOCSKOL, János PPF committee secretary, was on hand to explain the essence of the PPF movement. He criticized the work of the local committee, which should do more toward the socialist education of youth. Headmaster Mihály SOS did not approve of the women staying away and said they had just as much a right as men to intervene in everything. Men should help them to exercise their political rights. Finally István MAJOROS was re-elected PPF committee chairman. (DN, 23 Apr, p 2)

An editorial by KSA details the role played by the PPF in the building of socialism and points out that the PPF is not the "union of the fragments of political parties" but that its core is formed by the Communists, surrounded by the millions of honest people who are not belonging to the Party. The PPF's task this year is to transmit the Party's policy to every family and to help realize it. PPF committees must reflect the composition of the village's or town's population. Relations between the PPF committees and the council members and parliamentary deputies must be strengthened." Many questions must still be debated, as there still are many people who are permeated by Communist thinking. Many intellectuals and small artisans still do not approve of the Party's policy." PPF members cannot be impatient toward them and must convince them with proofs. (KA, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

The re-election of the PPF committees continued in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. At Nabrađ, the PPF's task is to help the formation of the common way of thinking. Some people would like to saty away from work and the PPF must see to the creation of an honest work spirit. At

Baktalórántháza, the accent was on social work while at Nyirpazony some 300 participants were asked not to listen to Western propaganda which is spread by former Hungarian big landowners and capitalists who would like to regain their old power. 40 percent of the new PPF delegates are women. (KM, 23 Apr 60, p 2)

The PPF committee of Nagykaniassa was re-elected on 21 Apr, with the participation of Comrade Laszlo VUKITS, town party committee secretary, and representatives of the town, state and mass organizations. (ZH, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

The PPF committees are playing an important role in Borsod Megye in the protection of national monuments. After the counterrevolution, responsible for the protection of monuments were appointed in most localities; the majority of them are pedagogues. (KM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

The 82-member Hajdu-Bihar Megye PPF committee will be elected on 15 May as well as the 41-member delegation to the national PPF congress. (HBN, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

The re-election of the PPF committees revealed that PPF work was very weak at Murarátka, Zala Megye, and that the ties binding the Party with the masses were very weak there. The PPF leadership is primarily responsible for this, its chairman being unable to perform independent direction, and spending very little time with the peasants of the village. He is an oil worker and does not even live there, while most of the peasants are still individual farmers. A force capable of moving the masses is really needed at Murarátka. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

The transformation of the villages' life has also increased their

cultural needs. It is the PPP's task to provide the peasants with more lectures, cultural events, and to promote cultural activities with the same zeal as they promote social work. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

Local Councils.

Preparation of the local plans in the framework of the five-year plan will place the local councils before even greater tasks in the near future, according to an editorial by Istvan NAGY. Szolnok Megye being primarily agricultural, it must achieve at the end of the plan a 40 to 45 percent production increase, i.e. higher than the national 30 to 32 percent proposed by the VII. MSZMP Party Congress. Much of this depends on the councils' production organizational work, an economic as well as a political task. The consolidation of the producer cooperatives must remain constantly on the councils' agenda, and successes and mistakes alike must be dealt with. The working method of the Megye council executive committee, which at every meeting puts on the agenda the most actual questions regards production, should be followed. The councils' task has become easier to a certain extent because most of their leaders and members work in the cooperatives. The permanent committees, who often in the past were dependent from the technical administrative organs, and whose activities were limited to operative controls, must play a greater role, and analyze deeper than the administrative organs, not only questions of detail, but the situation of the entire technical territory concerned. (SMN, 17 Apr 60, p 1)

The Town Council executive committee of Nyiregyhaza held a meeting on 19 Apr under its chairman László BIRÓ, with the participation of Comrade Károly MURCZKO, town Party committee secretary. There are not enough doctors in Nyiregyhaza and their number will have to be increased.

Regards the town's transportation system, only five buses are making scheduled runs, and four additional ones will be put into operation this year. At present the town has only 13 taxis and five more will be added this year. (KM, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The village councils must give considerable help to the producer cooperatives. This "must" is not something forced from above, but the result of good cooperation and friendly relations. The logging of animals and construction cause worries in the new cooperatives, but political assistance is even more important. Government decrees and resolutions must be explained and made popular at the council meetings. (KM, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

In Zalaszántó Jaras, where 31 out of 36 villages became cooperative, the peasants must overcome many obstacles and the Jaras council's agricultural section gave them significant help, organizing their work and explaining their tasks. Divergences broke out between the leaders of one cooperative, and together with the Jaras Party committee, the Jaras council went immediately to the spot and re-established unity. In other places, no agreement could be reached as to the distribution of household plots. When the cooperatives will be consolidated, the task of the Jaras council will also become easier. (ZH, 20 Apr 60, p 5)

Some 800 council workers of Baranya Megye will pass examinations this year following last year's decision of the Megye council to introduce professional instruction for them. They must know legal rules and decrees, and council resolutions, particularly those concerning producer cooperatives. In addition, many council workers must attend evening university or gymnasium classes to further their education. (DN, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

The executive committee of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council held a meeting on 20 Apr under its chairman Istvan AMBRUS, to discuss a report on the direction and supervision work of the Megye council, submitted by executive committee deputy chairman Janos BATHA. Production of local industrial enterprises developed favorably last year, and they overfulfilled their plan by 6.8 percent. But still not enough care is taken of the materials. The fact that the council enterprises are using less and less of their capacity for services to the population was deplored. Articles in shortage could be reduced by a better cooperation between industry and trade. Unnecessary stocks of goods are stored in some places, because the areas of the farmers' cooperative and of the state retail trade have not yet been permanently defined. 62 out of the Megye's 82 localities have become cooperative, and more than 70 percent of the arable land under council supervision is in the socialist sector. Besides economic investments, the village development fund, more than 100 million forints this year as compared to 21 million in 1957, will help to better satisfy the demands of the population. Social work of a value of more than 6 million forints was performed last year, and it was a mistake to plan only 4 million forints worth of it for this year. (HBN, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The City Council of Debrecen held a meeting on 21 Apr under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bela JUSZKO. It was agreed that Debrecen, which will celebrate its 600th anniversary next year, must be beautified by using important social work. The excesses committed against the animals of the zoo, near which hundreds of people perform social work every day, was also mentioned. Council member Kornal FULOP submitted that the council members should also do their share of social work, and the council unanimously decided to do just that starting next week. (HBN, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

CS.I. writes that in accordance with the MSZMP resolution regards the workers' class, the executive committee of the Gyor Jaras council is examining the situation of the industrial workers living in the Jaras, particularly in the villages surrounding Gyor. 15,000 workers from the Jaras villages come to work to Gyor, and most of their complaints are about the transportation. The workers play an important role in Party organizations and village councils, and many of their relatives work in producer cooperatives. They are greatly contributing to the consolidation of the cooperatives. On their part, the village councils are doing their best to alleviate the lives of the commuting workers. (KA, 22 Apr 60, p 5)

The Debrecen City council held a meeting on 21 Apr to discuss the city's public health situation. It was established that the sewage system was not adequate to perform its task, and that the problem of drinking-water was also unsatisfactory. There are 36 district doctors in Debrecen, that is one for 3600 inhabitants, and their number must be raised. Plans for a new canalisation network and sewage filtering station must be prepared during the second five-year plan. (HBN, 23 Apr 60, p 6)

The executive committee of the town council of Kaposvar held a meeting on 21 Apr to discuss the situation of the town's trade and agriculture. In order to insure a better meat supply, the neighboring cooperatives should raise more poultry. (SN, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

National Assembly Representatives.

Upon the suggestion of the Magyar PPF presidium, the National Assembly Representatives of Zala will hold their next meeting in Nagykanizsa on 28 Apr. (ZH, 22 Apr 60, p 5)

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Party Meetings, Discipline, General Party Activities.

Dezso DERI, secretary of the MSZMP committee of Torokszentmiklos Jaras, discusses the ways to help the work of the Party's basic organizations. After the re-election of the various Party leaderships, the work of the basic organizations was effectively carried out by the collaborators or activists of the Jaras Party committee. They even discussed the questions regards production with the cooperative leaderships without the knowledge of the basic organizations, and proposed the selection of brigade and work group leaders. This form of assistance is no more correct at present. Basic Party organization leaders have become acquainted with Party work and acquired direct leadership practice. Today most of them work out correctly the execution of Party resolutions, the mobilization of Party and non-Party cooperative members. Their aim is not solving questions of detail, but all-embracing and truly directing work. The study course for Party secretaries helped greatly in this respect, and more theoretical assistance should be given to the basic organizations. Direct practical assistance is also needed, not by doing the work instead of the leadership, but on the basis of more frequent meetings with basic organization leaders. At the New Life cooperative of Ormenyes, the leadership cannot keep in step with the requirements, mostly because of indifference toward their work. The Jaras Party committee must speak more about the beauty of Party work, and its noble but difficult tasks. Persistent enlightening work is necessary to convince the cooperative members who still lack confidence. Basic Party organizations must fight against backward thinking, because some cooperative members still place their own individual interests

above those of the community, and find it hard to change the notion of "mine" to that of "ours". (SMN, 17 Apr 60, p 3)

According to Geza LAJOS, the people outside the Party, in the villages which have become cooperative, are observing "with Argus eyes" how the Communists work and what they do to consolidate the cooperative. These people often have confused or contradictory opinions about everyday problems. To find out what they think of the Communists and whether or not they assist them in their work, Geza LAJOS talked to 5 members of the Constitution cooperative of Nemesvid. Night-watchman Lajos HANOLI thinks that "the Communists work a lot and constantly spur on and encourage the people." Istvan SZEP thinks that the past years were good and has doubts about the outcome of this year. He does neither know the Communists nor what they do. "There are few of them working in the fields, this is why their words do not reach us." Lajos HANOLI just smiled and said he expected a good year. Gyula TANCOS, a brigade leader, at first said nothing, then emptied his heart. According to him, if the Party secretary were more decided and stronger, he would not tolerate the dissension in the Party organization. "Our opinions are not asked for. We have no independence. Though we also would like to tell at a meeting how we imagine our work...One must know how to treat every member...how to influence him. This is what's lacking from the Communists' activities." According to another brigade leaders, Laszlo PAKSICA, the biggest trouble is that there are few Party members among the field workers. The Communists' task, concludes LAJOS, is to talk more to those outside the Party, dissipate their doubts, and refute false views. (SN, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

The MSZMP Csongrad Megye committee held a meeting on 20 Apr at which Comrade Gyorgy CSEKMAG, head of the industrial and transportation section of the Megye Party committee, submitted the report of the executive

committee on the situation of Csongrad Megye's industry, and its tasks for 1960. Comrade Janos SIKLOS was elected secretary of the Csongrad Megye Party committee, and member of the executive committee, and was replaced by Dr. Gyorgy ANTALFFY as member of the executive committee of the Szeged city Party organization. (DM, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The VII. Party Congress has set forth the constant strengthening of the Party's relations with the non-Party members' masses. Last year the Central Directorate passed a resolution creating residents' Party groups in the districts of Budapest and in several large towns. These Party groups have for task to know the non-Party people in their house or street and to inform them directly of the Party's policies. In the town of Pecs, the initial stage of this work is directed from the center of the town, and the residential Party groups will be set up by electoral districts, according to Comrade KROMAN, Party secretary of the town center basic organization. In February all factory Party organizations were asked to direct their members toward their residential Party basic organizations. At the beginning, the membership did not see clearly what the new task meant and many thought that it would signify additional work.

There were remarks that "I have enough Party work here in the factory!" This is true, but no Party member must remain indifferent to the manner his neighbor outside the Party thinks about the Party's policy. In the building of socialism, the economic foundations are dominated by the socialist sector, but this is not enough. The most difficult part is still to be done: the transformation of the people's minds, a task in which the residential Party groups will play a great role. Their formation will be completed by 20 May, when group leaders will be elected, and their work decided. Not only will they get to know their non-Party member neighbors better, but also themselves. Party members living in the same house or neighborhood often don't know anything about each other.

In conclusion, every Party member must feel as his duty to participate and work in some residents' Party group. (DN, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

Lonya has been a collective village for only a few months, but this situation has given a new impetus to Party work. 12 Party groups have already been set up and educate other people to become candidate Party members. Two Communists who violated discipline were called to a Party leadership meeting and made to admit that they acted incorrectly. Both promised that they will change their ways and live as befitting Communists. The village was divided in 8 districts with 6 to 8 people's educators covering each of them. Great care is taken to prevent careerists from joining the Party. Honest non-Party members can fill any office outside Party functions. The fact that Party group leaders were elected at Party leadership meetings, and not by the members of the Party groups, must be deplored. The groups were not given concrete tasks and many Party members have no personal mission. They are only told to organize the masses and don't know what to do. 60 percent of the Communists appeared at the last membership meeting. The people's educators were not convened and the village's problems were not discussed. The level of Party organization must be raised and all these mistakes faced with courage and eliminated. (KM, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

Janos TASSI, collaborator of the Szolnok Megye Party committee, points out that successful Party work requires the application to local conditions of the resolutions of the VII. MSZMP Party Congress and of the higher Party organs. Once a resolution has been passed, every Communist must consider its execution a compulsory duty. There exist, however, Party organizations where no resolutions are passed to correct existing errors, to solve coming tasks, and to call to account those who violate work discipline. One of the weaknesses of the membership meetings,

writes TASSI, is that they discuss problems related to production, analyze the results and mistakes, but fail to pass any resolution to correct them. In other places, resolutions are passed without designating the persons responsible and the deadline for carrying out the task. Important questions are discussed in general terms, without being bound to time or concrete cases, and responsibility is usually put on the leadership. To solve the immediate problem, a resolution must define exactly the task, the persons responsible, the necessary organizational and material means, and the deadline for execution. Constant control must be exercised over the execution of the resolution. In many cases, the basic Party organizations do not have the necessary experience and strength to fully carry out their tasks, and rightly expect advice and assistance, mostly regards methods of political organization. (SMW, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

A gala evening was held on 21 Apr in Miskolc to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth, with the participation of Comrades Jozsef PRIESZOL, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and first secretary of the Borsod Megye Party committee; Marton VALKO, alternate member of the Central Committee; Janos KUKUCSKA and Karol PAPP, secretaries of the Megye Party committee, and others. In his official address, Comrade KUKUCSKA reminded the audience that revisionism within the Party became treason on the eve of the 1956 counterrevolution because instead of defeating it in a systematic ideological struggle, the Party chose to appease it. Today the MSZMP and its central committee have re-established the Leninist norms of Party life in the Party, exposed and ousted the revisionist elements from the Party, and also rejected the sectarian and dogmatic views alien to Leninism. (EM, 22 Apr 60, p 1)

One village teacher had so many social functions that he was away 60 days in a year from his school. A total of 34 village headmasters are said to be away 30 days a year from their schools, and some of them hold twelve different functions. The village Party organizations, and other state and social organs, expect too much from these overburdened Party members, and new cadres must be found and educated. In a resolution, the Party's Central Committee has directed Communists in Party, social, and mass organizations to stop social overorganization, and look for new cadres to expand the network of activists engaged in social work. (ZH, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

Kalman FARKAS writes that while some Party organization leaders say that they have Party discipline and unity, some members asked at random will tell that there are intrigues, personalities, and struggle for position which prevent the creation of Party unity. Such cases usually occur where there are problems concerning ideological unity. Some take advantage of the members' political unpreparedness and influence them from a position of strength, and thus loosen the Party's organization unity. Besides the vilest enemies of Party unity, namely revisionism and sectarianism, human ambition for power, conceit, and mediocrity also manifested themselves in some Party organizations, causing harm to Party unity. Communists in leading positions often forget that the struggle for functions gradually leads to factions and undermines Party unity. This situation recently paralyzed the work of some Party organizations of the Tiszalek Jaras. Immediate action was taken and some Party members were expelled from the organization of the Tiszalek Power Works, while others received Party punishment.

FARKAS then underlines that those Communists who organize a faction to promote their own interests, and influence other people to help them climb into higher positions, are not living in conformity with Party

spirit and morals. The same applies to those who agree in words with Party resolutions but don't lift a finger to implement them, and to those who willfully or unconsciously destroy the Party's ideological, political and organizational unity. Where there existed three Party organizations in the past, there often is a single one in today's new situation, and the question inevitably arose as whom to choose as leadership members and Party secretaries. At Ramocsahas, Party work improved after Jozsef BALINT, the fraction organizer, was expelled, and those most seriously guilty, punished. While divergences still exist at Nyirkoros and other places, no resolutions are passed at the membership meetings at Nyirjako and other places, leaving the Communists without any definite Party work. Attitudes like those of Jozsef DOHRONYI, Mrs. Tamas TASHADI and Mrs. Miklos MARTON, who did not pay their Party dues for two and three months, or that of Laszlo MIHOK, who does not attend membership meetings because he was offended after his dismissal as business manager of his farmers' cooperative, are not permissible. One must follow the Party's entire policy if one agrees with it, and no member can choose between the resolutions he likes and those he doesn't. The struggle for the Party's political, organization and action unity is a permanent task, and any manifestation aiming at disrupting it must be reported in time.

(KM, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

G.L. reports that some workers in one of Debrecen's large factories stated that the government and the Party are giving more aid than necessary to the peasantry and the producer cooperatives. In the universities, the opinion is that this assistance is bordering the limits of indecency. The workers of another Debrecen factory summed it up this way: "acquiring without principles the peasantry, the Party diverts all the money and indispensable experts toward agriculture." These views are rather widespread and must be clarified. Today close to 80 percent of Hajdu-

Bihar Nagy's arable land belongs to the socialist sector. While this represents a great victory of the MSZMP's agricultural policy, the new cooperatives are facing difficulties because they do not have the necessary amount of instruments of production.

It is the interest of the people and of the workers' class to give them as much assistance as possible, to enable them to develop a modern agricultural technology. The workers' class has a leading role and the duty to help the peasantry, whose standard of living and productivity must be raised. This will bring in more meat to the towns and to the workers' class, and can hardly be called "courting without principles." Politically, this aid will forge the unbreakable unity of the workers' and peasant classes. While this aid takes many resources away from the other areas of the national economy, it promotes the further increase of the Hungarian people's well-being, and the consolidation of the state. (HRS, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

An article by Istvan ARVAI, secretary of the MSZMP Jászberény János committee, deals with the Party organizations in the producer cooperatives. 96.5 of the János' arable land now belongs to the socialist sector, and Party organizations have been formed in every cooperative. Some of them, however, are made up only of a few members, and their strength must be increased. To improve Party work, 10 to 25 strong activists' groups made up of non-Party people were set up from among the most respected cooperative members. The improvement of mass political work has become one of the most important tasks of the Party organizations. One urgent task was to visit the peasants again and to reinforce their faith in the correctness of their action when they joined the cooperative. Now most of the able-bodied members work, except at Sasföldosztálygyörgy.

In spite of their successes, not all the Party organizations are able to give the necessary aid to the cooperative members. With a few

exceptions, their organization, direction and control of production work is not independent enough, and the direct direction of the Jaras or village Party committee asserts itself in the cooperatives. A short study course was recently organized for Party secretaries. To consolidate the cooperatives economically and politically, the level of Party and economic leadership must be raised, concludes ANVAI. Political enlightening is a constant task, and Communist and non-Communist activists must see the members daily to inform them and to answer their questions. (SMW, 24 Apr 60, p 2)

In the new producer cooperative of Gamas, the Jaras Party committee suggested the local Communists to mobilize the masses by establishing deeper and better relations with the non-Party members. A people's educational network was formed, made up of non-Party members whom the other people always observe, listen to, and then follow. In this manner, the Communists' plans and appeals reach most of the 500 cooperative members, and 60 non-Party members fight hand in hand with the Party organization to consolidate the cooperative. (SM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

The rapid development of the producer cooperatives has also increased Party membership and enlarged its leadership. Between membership meetings, the Party leadership must meet regularly, pass resolutions, then organize and control their execution. Practice shows that in many cooperatives, the role of the Party leadership is becoming an abstraction. Leadership meetings are not held, only membership meetings. It often occurs that when the economic leaders of the cooperative are criticized for an incorrect measure by the Party secretary organization or secretary, this gives the outside appearance of personal differences between the Party secretary and the cooperative chairman. Neglected leadership activities create the impression that the Party secretary alone represents

the Party. Collective leadership is a must in order to improve the quality of the work of the cooperatives' basic Party organizations, and every leadership member must feel responsible for the decisions passed and for their execution. There are also many wrong conceptions of the Party's control of production. To sum it up, Party organizations must hold their membership meetings and perform all their tasks.
(ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Party Political Education.

Hundreds of Communists take part in Party education in Zala Megye, meeting to discuss political and ideological questions every week or two. According to propagandist Sándor FARKAS, who teaches political economy and has a group of 19 people, he would be glad if only 15 of them would come. In reality, only 10 to 12 people take part regularly in the conferences. 4 or 5 are notorious absentees. FARKAS reported them to their Party organization and hopes to get some result, although the 19 people belong to some 10 different Party organizations whose secretaries are not particularly interested in the comrades belonging to them.
(ZH, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

The MSZMP Győr-Sopron Megye Committee invites applications to the Marxism-Leninism Evening University, which will insure the education of Marxism-Leninism on the university level to Party, state and mass organization functionaries, leading propagandists, intellectual workers (scientific researchers, doctors, engineers, lawyers, writers, artists and pedagogues). The studies will last 3 years, and the students will cover philosophy in the first year, political economy in the second, and the history of the international and Hungarian workers' movement in the third. The school year lasts from September 5 till June 30, from 3 to 7 p.m. on a determined day, and attendance is compulsory. Annual tuition

cost is 170 forints. People outside the Party can also apply for admission. The applicants will have to pass an examination on basic questions of Marxism-Leninism, and those who fail will not be admitted. Applications must be sent in until June 30, 1960 to the Győr-Sopron Megye Party Committee with detailed biography, Party committee recommendation and certificate from present place of work. (KA, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Marxism-Leninism examinations were held on 21 Apr in Pápa, Veszprém Megye. Some of the teachers said Marxism-Leninism was not an easy subject, particularly for those who became teachers before the revolution. Many have to struggle with false views brought from the old schools. Pedagogues cannot be two-faced, tell one thing to their students, and believe in something else. (KDN, 24 Apr 60, p 2)

Communist Youth Activities.

Until the spring of this year, reports SUTO, the inhabitants of the Gecs residential settlement refused to perform any social work, and let piles of debris and dirt accumulate. The local Communists then decided to take part personally in the work. An entire company of young soldiers came to help, most of them KISZ members who pledge to perform 20 hours of social work while in the army. School children also help to plant new trees and the beautification program is to be completed in July. (HEM, 16 Apr 60, p 3)

In the Puzsér Paper Factory, 26 young workers are competing for the emblem of the "Youth For Socialism" movement. KISZ secretary József TURÓCZI declared that the sports and cultural requirements caused no problems, but that the youths are neglecting social work. (KDN, 20 Apr 60, p 4)

The KISZ committee of Zalaegerszeg met to discuss its report on the first semester of the school for industrial apprentices. With a membership of 219, KISZ carries out an active work among the school's 500 students. Participation in social work was good. The interests of the industrial students are not always insured, and enterprises often use them as helpers and not as skilled workers. The committee recommended the creation of a KISZ advisory body in the school, and asked the industrial section of the Megye council to improve the industrial training given in the enterprises. (ZR, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The KISZ organizations of Mosonmagyaróvár are giving considerable help to the Town Council in the realization of the town development plan. In the last two weeks, they performed 500 hours of social work, doing the excavation work for the construction of the amusement park, and will soon do the same for two ice rinks. (KA, 21 Apr 60, p4)

The KISZ committee of the town of Szeged will organize a reception in honor of a five-member British youth delegation arriving in Csongrád Megye, led by John Delahay, chairman of the British Communist Youth Association. They will visit the Pioneer producer cooperative and the Szeged Textile Works. (DM, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

200 school youngsters will receive their red scarves at a special pioneers graduation ceremony to be held in Varpalota on 30 Apr, with the participation of the miners' band, outstanding workers, miners and soldiers, as well as the town Party committee and the members of the KISZ committee. (EDM, 23 Apr 60, p 6)

The Veszprém Megye Committee of the Council for the Protection of Youth held a public inquiry with the participation of representatives from KISZ, the court-house, the prosecutor's office and the police. After

debating the work of the committee, the meeting adopted two draft resolutions to be submitted to the national committee. (KDN, 24 Apr 60, 2)

KISZ has announced several competitions for the young people working in agriculture, and in Szolnok Megye, 111 youth groups with a total of 1509 members pledged to achieve the 30 quintal maize production on 3974 acres while 82 competition groups with 1237 youths pledged to cultivate an average of 300 quintals silage maize on 3649 acres, and to prepare 166,552 cubic meters of good quality silage. (SMN, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

A four-member group belonging to a Komsomol delegation from the Ukraine now visiting Hungary will arrive in Zalaegerszeg on 27 Apr for a stay of two days as guests of the local KISZ organization. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

A big task awaits KISZ in the village of Zebekcs to make up for years of neglect. The Party organization is composed of a handful of people, there is no KISZ and the peace committee exists on paper only. There are no young people in the village which has no electricity, no cultural home. Most of its 65 families work in the cooperative set up in December 1959. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 6)

After the counterrevolution, young Gyorgy G. left his village to go to town, became acquainted with KISZ, joined the organization and rose rapidly to the post of secretary. He worked a great deal, but soon began to spend more and more money on liquor. In February 1960, he took part in a tavern brawl and was brought to court. The youth leaders of the Jaras told of his merits and asked for an educational sentence. G. received a suspended sentence of 3 months imprisonment. He promised KISZ that he would reform but he did not keep his promise. In March, he gave up his position but could not even remain a decent KISZ member. He got

drunk at the Easter ball and led a raid to the nearby gypsy settlement where his party posed as investigating officers making a search, tore up an identity cards and threw things around until they were recognized. The police was called and the affair will soon come before the court. As for G. he was expelled a few days ago from the KISZ organization of the village for breaking its rules. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

General Economic Information:

According to Barna CSORNA, the workers of the Construction/Enterprise of Borsod Megye have decided to save after the construction of every 100th apartment the costs and materials for a month. The workers of the locomotive shop of Miskolc saved last year 25,000 tons of coal worth more than 15 million forints. There are countless possibilities to save materials, even when all the work is done by machines and instruments, like in the Miskolc Thermal Power Station, which saved 8760 tons of coal last year. In the plants of Keszthely, 123 innovations were submitted last year, resulting in savings totalling 60 million forints. In the DINAVAL the P-4 press machine was modernized and is now made out of 100 kilos less of material. The heat bearing casting was made completely out of bronze, and another experiment is now conducted to blow the bronze on another metal.

The technical council working beside the factory Party committee should pay special attention to economicalness; it should check the utilization of materials, find out measures by which it could be reduced, and make sure that there are sufficient supplies of material and no superfluous materials stored away. As poor examples, CSORNA cites the Metallurgical Works of Gd, where a surplus production of 60 million forints was achieved in the first quarter of this year, but at the same time, the plant used 5 million forints worth more of heating material

than in the same period last year. In mines, machine parts lay around in every corner, and there are places where materials are overgenerously used. In other places, the workers' efforts to save valuable material are not appreciated; with a word of appreciation, economicalness will become a greater incentive. In every case, severe measures must be taken against those guilty of waste. (KM, 20 Apr 60, p 2)

The labor safety situation in numerous industrial and catering enterprises of Zala Megye was recently examined by the labor section of the Megye Council executive committee. While safety inspectors were appointed and safety inspections held (even if they "paused" at times), the situation in some enterprises is characterized by superficiality. Only the obvious shortcomings are written down, the others remain untouched. Accident prevention courses were given, but not always properly recorded. In some places, they were not given for 2 to 3 months. One difficulty is that the majority of the local industrial enterprises are centered in old out-dated buildings and the resulting shortcomings are not easily eliminated. The locksmith workshop of the Machine Industry Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg could not eliminate its accident prevention shortcomings last year, because the construction enterprise accepted to do the required work only this year. In the Iron Industry Enterprise of Nagykanizsa, the mechanical workshop cannot be transferred until the second quarter of this year. The bad working conditions in the galvanizing section of the Mixed Industry Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg could not be eliminated because the town council has been unable so far to find a new location for it. Enterprises should exercise frequent controls to improve labor safety, and funds should be set aside to perform the necessary improvements. (ZH, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

Pal NAGY writes that the majority of the factories of Szeged have ignored the instruction of the Ministry of Light Industry to establish efficiency groups in order to increase productivity through scientific work and factory efficiency. Although not in accordance with the ministry's instructions, the Clothing Factory of Szeged has been able, thanks to work and factory efficiency measures, to reduce the manufacturing costs of a man's suit from 1610 to 1170 forints. The factory has difficulties with the transport of materials, which are brought in buggies from the warehouse to the workshops; finished goods are carried downstairs on hangers, there is no elevator to take the goods from the yard to the upper floors. The plant nevertheless saved merchandise of a value of 106,000 forints in the fourth quarter of last year alone. (DN, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The industrial enterprises of Vasaspan Megye fulfilled their 220 million forints pledge in 1959. Their pledges for 1960 total 260 million forints, 147 belonging to the chemical industry, 35.6 to the food industry (as against 8 last year) and 13 to the ferreous enterprises. (EDN, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The 1960 development plan of the ministerial enterprises of Szolnok Megye is 11 percent higher than that of 1959. Last year, the state spent 106 million forints on the mechanical reconstruction of the Megye's enterprises. The Shipping Machine Factory of Jaszbereny received 43 iron and metal working machines, the Vehicle Repair Enterprise of Szolnok, 77 machine-tools. In 1959 the Megye's industries had a production of a value of 132 million forints in excess of the plan, but this could have been achieved with less machine investments. The acquisition of machines should be more methodical and careful, and the degree of utilisation of the machines available must be examined. In the milling industry, several smaller plants could be closed without any damage resulting from it, as

the degree of utilization of the machines in that industry is only 52 percent. In the Magye's iron industry plants, the degree of machine utilization is only 50 to 60 percent, in the construction industry, 40 percent. This clearly shows that the existing machinery is not adequately used.

Simple one-operation is being done on modern semi-automatic lathes, like at the Vehicle Repair Enterprise of Szolnok, and the Agricultural Machine Factory of Torokszentmiklos., contributing to the fact that in spite of the investments, the Magye's industrial productivity is not increasing in a satisfactory measure. In the previous two years, only one seventh of the production increase resulted from the raise in productivity, and this situation will not change in the near future. The problem is not to stop increasing the machine park of the plants, but not to purchase machines as long as the degree of utilization of the existing ones has been increased. A change isurgently needed in the interests of economical production. Last year, 18 million forints worth of machine tools were put into operation in the Vehicle Repair Enterprise of Szolnok, saving a total of minus 3531 hours. With such a "saving" it will take hundreds of years to get back the amounts spent on the machines. (SMN, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The Zala Magye Directorate of the Central Bureau of Statistics has gathered the data on the employment of minors. Since the Ministry of Labor issued its decree No.9-1958 VIII.3, 27 enterprises employed minors in reduced working time in 1959, as compared to 17 in 1958. First, the enterprises were not too willing to employ minors and took only enough of them to make up for the reduction in the number of adult workers. Later, they received wage funds to employ minors and the latter's number has been constantly raising since. In the fourth quarter of 1959, 77.6 of them were girls. The plan for 1960 calls for a 50 percent numerical

increase, and a similar increase of the wage fund. Some minors work 6 hours, the younger ones, 4. The former earn 600 forints, the latter 350, as determined in the ministerial decree. Some youngsters find this insufficient and would like to work more in order to get more money. Though a few minors were dismissed for careless work, the decree has greatly contributed to keep busy the youths who did not continue elementary schooling. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

On 20 Apr, Comrade Gyorgy CSERNAG, head of the industrial and transportation section of the Csongrad Megye Party committee, presented the report of the executive committee on the situation of the Megye's industry and its tasks for 1960. Industrial production rose by 10.9 percent in 1959 in Csongrad Megye; ministerial industrial enterprises produced 11.6 percent more, the state local industries, 6.6 percent more, and the cooperative industry, 11.8 percent more than in 1958. While 11 state enterprises overfulfilled their plan by more than 20 percent, 9 did not fulfill their plan, mostly without any grounds. Some 15 percent of the products manufactured in 1959 in the Megye were for export. The prescribed production of spice paprika, grist, knitting thread, bag and bag material, fur coat and cotton stockings was overfulfilled. Csongrad Megye produced 14 percent of the country's exports of women's shoes, 60 percent of the salami exports, 34 percent of the paprika spice exports, 12 percent of the killed poultry exports.

The industries pledged to overfulfill the plan by 146 million forints, and nearly doubled this amount with an excess production of 271 million forints. ^{Enterprise/}Profit sharing in the Megye's industry was 403 million forints; only 3 enterprises produced with a loss, and all the ministerial enterprises closed the year with a profit. Average monthly incomes rose by 3.8 percent, with 16 million forints being paid out as profit-sharing. 160 workers in the Megye own a car while many bought houses, TV sets and motorcycles. There were 170 brigades in industry competing for the title

of "socialist brigade". 1400 workers won the title of "outstanding worker" and 35 enterprises the title of "elite factory". The most serious negative manifestation was the lack of regular production, which was most evident in the last quarter of the year when the most rush work had to be done. Faulty work organization and neglected supervision are the reasons for this lack of rhythmic production, which resulted in too many overtime hours, and even in unauthorized overtime in some enterprises, and also affected the quality of the products. The raise in productivity was only 4 percent over the 1958 level, instead of the prescribed 5 percent. This cannot be justified by saying that qualitative requirements have become higher, that machines are "too old" and that manufacture of certain products requires more work.

Investments in the Megye, made up of a large number of smaller investments, average 2.5 million forints. Instead of modern automatic or semi-automatic single-purpose machines, local Communist economic leaders order relatively obsolete cutting machines, or wait for months before putting them into operation. Not enough care was taken to raise the technical level, technical development, modern manufacturing technology and efficiency. Enterprise managers often do not know well enough the achievements of our instrument and machine industry, of our manufacture of basic and synthetic materials. The professional knowledge of many workers is also deficient; only one third of all workers are skilled but their formation is not suited to the requirements.

The tasks for 1960 are tighter than for 1959, but realizable. Industrial production is to raise 6.8 percent (light industry, 13.5; electric power industry, 2.6; food industry, 4.3; machine industry, 13.5; construction material industry, 8.19. Local industrial planning is unsatisfactory in many places. Cement and tile manufacturing should be concentrated, and the existence of two sand extracting enterprises in the Megye is not rational. Under-planning should be eliminated. Coope-

native industry should increase its service and repairs activities for the population. Work organization should be increased in the interest of rhythmic production, and great care must be taken to fulfill export plans and improve quality. At least 50 percent of the managers should study in universities, higher or technical schools.

The work of the Party organizations in the field of political work, economic organization and control has improved in the large plants, but still remains unsatisfactory in many enterprises. Party control of production is simplified. Some economic leaders do not pay attention to the workers' opinions, thus causing political harm. Communists must create an atmosphere in which the workers can feel that the factory is their second home. The report stressed that the realization of this year's tasks required accrued profitability and a 2.5 percent reduction of production costs, through stricter economicalness and the elimination of waste. As for patronizing the producer cooperatives, the enterprises should help primarily in questions of management guidance and political education and also assist the cooperatives in carrying out their domestic constructions. More care will be devoted to the industrialization of the Magyar countryside and for this reason, the setting up of the Cable Factory of Szeged and the expansion of the Clothing Factory of Szeged has been greeted with some anxiety. (DM, 22 Apr 60, p 183)

The above report was followed by an animated debate. Comrade Jozsef JUHASZ, chairman of the Magyar Council of Trade Unions, criticized the formalism of production meetings which must be everywhere the forums of the social control of production. Other participants criticized excessive overtime hours, the little work for the population performed by the small industrial cooperatives. Comrade Lajos KOCZAN, director of the Textile Works of Szeged, criticized the frequent changes in the investment program made by higher authorities. He proposed to set up in Szeged in the

Textile Works the 40,500 spindle plant costing 19 million forints, which will make unnecessary the building in Miskolc of a 24,000 spindle plant at a cost of 60 to 70 million forints. Comrade Istvan ERDEI, Megye prosecutor, declared that due mainly to loose discipline, important thefts occur every month against public property. The main task for the Megye's industrial production are: regularity of production in order to increase productivity, and avoiding the unhealthy overtime hours. (DM, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

The Győr-Sopron Megye Council of Trade-Unions held its quarterly meeting on 22 Apr and dealt primarily with the development of the brigade movement movement in the factories. This effort must now become the central task of the trade unions. (EA, 23 Apr 60, p 2)

In order to prevent waste in the enterprises and poor handling and storage of materials, in which case they deteriorate sooner or later, causing great damage to the national economy, the Technical Material and Machine Trade Enterprise in Budapest will try to buy any superfluous stocks or resell them to other enterprises. The Budapest experts of the Enterprise will come to Veszprém on 11 May to discuss with the local enterprises, state farms and tractor stations the questions related to this action. The rapid transmitting of superfluous stocks is a continuous duty. (ADM, 23 Apr 60, p 2)

B.GY. gives a preliminary report on the work of Szolnok Megye's industrial plants during the first quarter of 1960. The general picture is favorable. The ministerial industry overfulfilled its production plan by 4.5 percent and production value per capita rose by 5 percent. Net production value per day rose by 31 percent, and the number of workers by 13 percent, as compared to the same period of 1959.

Some factories did not achieve the desired results. The Agricultural Machine Factory of Torókszentmiklós lags behind the plan by 4.5 percent.

It had problems with its supply of material, but the fact that it manufactured 10 seedling planters in January, 10 in February and 190 in March is inadmissible as far as regularity of production is concerned. The Poultry Processing Enterprise of Torokszentmiklos did not fulfill its plan either (85.1 percent).

Regards the Nagy's construction and construction material industries, the Brick Factory Association of Szolnok Nagy fulfilled its plan by 115.3 percent, but both the ministerial and council construction industries fell behind and simultaneously overstepped the strength and basic wage limits. The many problems connected with the supply of materials and unsystematical work are responsible for this. Alone the Construction Industry and Repair Enterprise of Szolnok fulfilled its plan by 111.7 percent, while at the other end, the Road Building Enterprise of Szolnok Nagy achieved only 41.6 percent. In the Tisza Leather Factory of Martfu, only 92.6 percent instead of the planned 94 percent quality was achieved.

The local industries fulfilled their plan for the first quarter by 112 percent, while in the cooperative industry, total per capita production was 126.4 percent. Unsystematic work, lack of regular production, non-observance of plan discipline are the errors which must be eliminated. Overstepping the strength and basic wage limits is a "chronic illness", while systematic work is often prevented by material shortages or unsystematical supply of material. As for work competition, some enterprises keep organizing it for three months, without giving any thought to the competition proper. (SMN, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

The records show that there are at present 19 brigades in the Jute Factory in Szeged competing for the title of "socialist brigade". However, the 14 brigades in the spinning mill, mostly composed of two men, do not exist in practice. As a result of constant reorganization, not a single pair which formed a brigade last year is in existence today. Only youth

brigades were formed last year, and the older workers stayed out of them. The trade union merely gave help but did not take the lead in organization. Another mistake is that brigade pledges are quite high, and that a uniform 5 percent production raise has been established. The standing of the competition is not made public adequately. New brigades will be formed in the spinning mill to replace those existing on paper only. There must be constant contact between brigades and enterprises, and trade union members and the factory's economic leaders must meet every month with the brigades. ((DM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

KDN published the report of the Veszprem Megye Directorate of the Central Statistical Bureau on the Megye's economic results for the first quarter of 1960. Total production of socialist industry in the first quarter of 1960 was 15.4 percent higher than in the same period of 1959, and overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter by 4.6 percent.

Quantity	Plan fulfill- ment, in %	Production for first quarter of 1959, in %
Coal, 1000 tons.....1302.3	102.5	104.7
Electric energy, million KW...309.9	99.7	103.2
Bauxite, 1000 tons.....152.2	101.5	115.1
Aluminum, 1000 tons.....9.7	103.0	107.0
Nitrogen fertilizer, 1000 tons..26.9	101.1	102.7
Superphosphate (pulverized) 1000 tons..31.2	111.4	124.1
Sulphuric acid, 1000 tons.....7.5	101.7	136.8
Gasoline, 1000 tons.....11.7	98.8	88.8
Gas oil, 1000 tons.....32.4	111.7	127.7
Burnt brick, 1 million pieces..8.7	109.1	121.5
Quicklime, 1000 tons.....4.7	116.4	155.9
Finished cotton fabric, 1 million sq. meter....3.9	103.2	103.6
Raw meats, 1 ton.....1635.0	134.1	118.9
Lards, 1 ton.....139.2	75.9	167.5
Fat and melted products, 1 ton 743.2	122.1	175.2
Milk (local sale) 1000 hectol. 14.2	100.1	110.4
Butter, 1 ton.....284.0	81.6	93.9
Bread, 1000 quintal.....71.6	106.8	107.6
Baker's ware, 1 million pieces 14.3	115.3	117.5

63 percent of the increase of production resulted from increased productivity, and 37 percent from increased manpower. Productivity of the socialist industry was 4.5 percent higher than planned for the first quarter, and 9.5 percent higher than in the same period of 1959. The number of workers rose by 5.5 percent as compared to the same period of 1959. 285 new apartments will be made available in the Nagy in the first quarter of 1960, 26.7 percent more than in the same period of 1959. The number of 2-room apartments and more increased, while that of 1-room apartments decreased. (KDE, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

Socialist Nagy's industries have at their disposal investments which keep increasing from year to year, and the systematic use of which must be carefully analyzed. Last year, some 80 million forints less than determined were utilized - a huge amount which could have contributed much to the development of the Nagy's industries. Acquisition of machines depends on the manufacturing enterprises, not on those of the Nagy, but not in every case. If the Chipping Machine Factory of Jászberény had sent in time the new press to the Brick Factory of Törökszentmiklós, for instance, the latter could have started production much earlier instead of remaining idle.

On the other hand, construction depends entirely on the Nagy and makes up for more than 50 percent (211 million forints) of the investments allocated for 1960, not counting the cooperatives which also want to use most of the money at their disposal for construction purposes. In the first quarter of 1960, the Road Building Enterprise was unable to employ all the men planned, because of the lack of work, and because work sites are not designated in time. In the Construction and Fitting Industry Enterprise, technical organizational mistakes prevented for a long time the fulfillment of the plan. The Construction Ministry's Construction

Industry Enterprise of Szolnok Megye, the Megye's largest construction enterprise, performed in the first two months of 1960 only 21 million forints worth of work instead of the planned 30, and now intends to fill up this gap in the second and third quarters, which will make things more difficult. The Party organizations of the construction industry should pay more attention to the good utilization of the machines, the adequate replacement of technical cadres, the introduction of new methods, faster transportation and moving of material. (SMN, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Zala Megye's enterprises should give more social scholarships. While the Járás and town councils make use of this possibility, they give priority to the shortage of pedagogues. As the Megye also needs many construction engineers and electro-technicians, the ministerial/enterprises should also create scholarships. Unfortunately, they do not avail themselves everywhere of this possibility. In many cases, workers are not willing to give up their pay and go to study on the less considerable amount of a scholarship. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

There are at present 216 brigades in Somogy Megye competing for the title of Socialist brigade, 115 in industry, 3 in trade, and 83 in agriculture. 15 of them have won the title so far. The general results of the competition will be evaluated in the middle and end of the year. (SK, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

Manufacturing Industry.

The Locksmith and Machine Industry Enterprise of Hajdu-Sihar Megye fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of the year by 107.9 percent. 60 quintals of wire rope were sent to the Technical Whole Sale Trade Enterprise. 41 tons of brake drums worth more than 300 million forints were manufactured for the German Democratic Republic /DDR/, and export commitments to Vietnam and China were also fulfilled. A further 300 million forints worth of drum brakes for the DDR will be exported in the second

quarter of the year, as well as 800 million forints worth of boiler parts for Vietnam and China. The enterprise will also make a large-size cylindrical sieve for the Trans-Tisza Sieve Manufacturing Enterprise, and install slaughterhouse refrigeration equipment. Modern sand blasting equipment will be installed in the foundry, and spheroidal casting experiments will be continued in cooperation with the vehicle development institute.

(HEB, 16 Apr 60, p 1)

Agricultural machines must be modernized, according to Pal GYORGY, a young technician of the MEZOSZOV. In addition, many savings could be done. While milk cooling machines are imported from Sweden at a price of 30 to 35,000 forints, GYORGY thinks that the rust-free Swedish steel could be replaced with aluminum alloy, if the sheets are galvanized with all-aluminum. Many other modernizations could be performed in the field of milking and grass-mowing. The workers and experts who want to submit innovations aimed at the mechanization of agriculture should be brought together and their ideas discussed by an innovation committee. The idea has the approval of Comrade Ferenc ROMVARI, head of the agricultural section of the Baranya Magyar Council. It often happens that one state farm doesn't know anything about the innovations of another. (DH, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The Sopiana Machine Factory in Pecs fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1960 by 109.4 percent, thanks to the work competition in honor of the liberation. (DH, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

Two West German mechanics spent several weeks at the Antifriction Bearing Factory of Dehrecen to help install the new automatic grinder and explain its operation. (HEB, 21 Apr 60, p 6)

In 1960, the Single-Purpose Machine Factory of Győr will manufacture some 60 single-purpose machines for the Hungarian medical instrument factory to be sent to Egypt. Other important single-purpose machines will help carry out the dieselization plan. The Factory makes special straightening and braiding machines for the Machine Tool Factory of Győr and the Transformer Factory of Csepel, for the manufacture of Diesel-engine locomotives. The Factory will be enlarged with a 25,000 square meter area workshop and will acquire some 20 million forints worth of precision instruments, mostly from abroad. This expansion will increase threefold the factory's capacity. (KA, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise of Nyíregyháza has completed the manufacture of the first new-type high-capacity potato sowing machine. The first shipment of 25 machines has been distributed among the agricultural machine stations of Szabolcs-Szatmár Megye. (KH, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

An automatic welding machine will be put into operation in the second quarter of this year in the Chipping Machine Factory of Jászberény. (SXE, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

DIMAVAG will present at the 1960 Budapest Industrial Fair more than ten new modern machines, among them new high capacity cable machines. One of these is the so-called fine pulling machine, which within seconds transforms, in 8 to 25 meter lengths, 3.5 millimeter diameter aluminum or red copper to a thickness of more than half-millimeter. The so-called block coiler tension rolling mill is capable of making iron and non-ferrous wires from a diameter of 6 millimeters to 1.6 millimeter, and each of its units can be used independently from the others. The machine coils up the wires on a built-in drum, and in case of a wire break, the installation stops automatically. A meter counter on the group of 6 machines coiling wires of different sizes, shows the performance of the machine.

The fine wire pulling machine can thin within seconds from a diameter of 0.1 millimeter to that of 0.02 millimeter from 2 to 10 meters of red copper wire. A time-element relay has been built into the machine, permitting to set it for a period of 6 hours, after which it stops automatically. Part of these new machines were manufacture by the most experienced experts in the factory's experimental plant set up this year. (EM, 22 Apr 60, p 5)

The merger of TRANSVILL and of the former Cable Factory of Kaposvar has created many new problems. While the workers generally approved of the changes, Sándor KISS, ~~former~~ head of the quality control section, and engineer József MACYAR still regret their former assignments. The work of the assembly shop was disrupted and is lagging behind the plan. Not one of the stipulated 284 ~~gast~~ switches are ready, as well as 300 fuses out of 600, and none of the 1500 insulators. In addition, last months lagging behind must also be made up, and work discipline strengthened, concludes Madder SZEGEDI. (SE, 23 Apr 60, p 6)

Chemical Industry.

The Mechanical and Synthetic Material Manufacturing Enterprise of Hajdu-Bihar Megye fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of the year by 106.3 percent. In spite of the good results, the supply of raw materials continued to cause serious worries. There is a particular shortage of basic materials softening to the heat, such as polyethylene and pvc, which must absolutely be remedied because of the bigger tasks of the second quarter, which include large export orders and increased national commitments, such as new synthetic instruments for the Hajdusagi Industrial works, several hundred of thousands of electric switch parts for the Contacts enterprise, and 1 million forints worth of articles for the home trade. (EBN, 16 Apr 60, p 1)

In the framework of the further development of the Chemical Works on the Tisza River (Tiszamenti Vegyiművek), which at present have only sulphuric acid plants, another such plant will be built in Szolnok. The manufacturing technology of the new plant will be taken from the Soviet Union, which will also supply the most important installations, as well as the material for the equipment to be made in Hungary. To produce the sulphuric acid, the new plant will use as basic material so-called elemental sulphur instead of pyrite which will make its installation quicker and cheaper, and production more economical. Construction will start in the second half of this year, and is to be completed by the end of 1962. (DM, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

On the basis of the results of the experimental damulon factory of Nyergesújfalu, domestic manufacture of artificial filament is increasing rapidly and will reach 1150 tons in 1962, 2300 tons in 1964. The experimental plant has at present a yearly output of 350 tons. The new plants will be erected next to the present one to make Nyergesújfalu the center of the manufacture of damulon. Continuous filament will also be manufactured in the course of the second Five-Year plan to make nylon stockings, lingerie, laces and even fishing nets. At present, the Hungarian industry manufactures such articles from basic materials bought abroad. (DM, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

One of East Europe's most modern synthetic resin and lacquer paint factory will start its experimental operations this Fall on the territory of the Tisza Region Chemical Combine. It will produce 6000 tons of white and colored lacquer paint annually, and this amount will be doubled in the course of the second Five-Year plan. At present, the most important work is the building of the 430-meter long pipe bridge connecting the racking station, the synthetic resin factory and the lacquer paint plant.

By February, the Public Road Bridge Maintenance Enterprise had erected the 8-meter high bridge pillars, which required 150 tons of steel structure. The installation of the equipment of the racking station must be accelerated as by the end of May foreign oil will arrive in the factory's area and must be stored. The workers of the Chemical Works Fitting Enterprise pledged to install the station's 10 pumps, and to connect it with the pipe bridge conduct by 20 May instead of 30 July. Thus the arriving raw material can be stored in the 31 reservoirs already built in the ground (EM, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

An article by László SZEGEDI deals with the new factories being built in Káoszberce. One of these will be the Chemical Works of Berente which will manufacture caustic soda and PVC, a synthetic material for the synthetic metal industry. According to construction section head János CSIKOS, the factory will operate experimentally within two years. The modern and completely automatized machines will be sent by French firms. The halls of the buildings are built mostly of prefabricated elements. The PVC plant will not belong to the Chemical Combine of Borsod but will be an independent enterprise. No PVC plant has been operating in Hungary so far. A similar plant is being built on the territory of the Hungarian Chemical Works of Budapest.

A construction element factory will also be built and will process perlite, with construction starting this year. One of Hungary's most important chemical factory will be the electrolysis plant operating with rectifying installation. The machines will be furnished by the Siemens factory. In the years to come, Káoszberce will become Borsod Nagye's third largest industrial center. (EM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

According to László KISS, innovations are increasing in the Nitro-Chemical Enterprise of Puszo, as revealed by a recent inquiry. (196 in

1957, 203 in 1958, 354 in 1959) which gave it first place in the chemical industry and among the Megye's chemical enterprises. A series of new chemical materials have been tested and their manufacture started. 150 ^{and synthetic materials} different products/are prepared at present, and this number will be increased in the future. (KDN, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Metallurgical
Forges Industry.

In the Lenin Metallurgical Works, the casting of the rollers in use in the rolling mills meant the utilization of much material. For safety reason, the mould head of the roller was left high, so that the so-called draw groove would not get into the roller itself and make it off-cast. With this procedure, the loss of material reached 40 to 50 percent, because the hollow part was cut off as reject. Experiments have been made with a new fabrication procedure: after ^{the} casting of the roller, the liquid steel in the mould head is warmed by an arc-light treatment to slow down solidification that is to insure the liquidity of the steel as long as possible. The hollowness is thus reduced to a minimum. The procedure will gain large-scale use already this month, and will save some 1500 tons of expensive casting, i.e. steel worth over 2 million forints. (EM, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The heat utilizing installations in the industrial furnaces, the so-called recuperators, had to be obtained earlier from abroad for valuable foreign currency. After lengthy experiments, a technical worker innovation group of the Lenin Metallurgical Works succeeded to manufacture a high alloyed heat resistant recuperator which is both superior and cheaper than similar foreign products. These recuperators are made for more than a year in the Lenin Metallurgical Works, bringing a 10 percent saving of heating energy. Thousands of other recuperators are in use in the industrial furnaces of Diosgyor, Ozd and Csepel. 104.000 forints - the

highest innovation premium ever paid at the Lenin Metallurgical Works, - were awarded to the 10-men innovators' group. (EM, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The melter groups of furnaces 14 and 15 in the Lenin Metallurgical Works have been competing since last year for the title of socialist brigade, and melted more than 600 tons of good quality electric steel over the plan for the first quarter of 1960, producing the surplus production of the plant. They used much less than the prescribed amount of imported current conductor graphite, the so-called electrode, to prepare one ton of steel, and reduced waste considerably, saving in three months some 750.000 forints. For the 1 May competition, the furnace men want to improve their ton performance as well as the quality of the steel. (EM, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

For 11 years, the Industrial Electrical Fitting Enterprise has been operating in the Lenin Metallurgical Works, writes KOVACS, and its workers now number between 85 and 90. Their tasks are increasing with the rapidly developing enterprise. In 1960, they will equip the open-hearth furnaces with final signal devices, then install new electric installations into furnace II which will be transformed soon. The electric installations of the LKM line pit will also be removed. (EM, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

The managers of the blast furnace of Oad want, on a yearly scale, to reduce to 1161 kilos the amount of coke used to manufacture one ton of pig iron. Furnace engineer László NAGYMARCEI told of another technical measure consisting of increasing the wind temperature of the furnace and eliminating the variation of temperature by increasing the wind humidity (vapor content) taken into the furnace. Deadline of the plan is the end of the second quarter of 1960. During the first quarter, more uniform wind temperatures were obtained by increasing the wind humidity, and temperature in the furnace was raised from 623 Celsius degrees to 700, and 63 kilos less of coke were used per ton of pig iron, saving 493.7 tons of coke so

far. In the second quarter, automatic wind humidity regulating instrument will be installed to further better the amount of vapor content in the air taken into the furnace. The assembling has begun and all manually operated instruments, water taps and sprays will be replaced in every furnace by automatic wind regulating instruments, (EM, 23 Apr 60, p 4)

The new hall of the hot rolling mill which is to complement the previously built furnaces in the Foundry Works of Sztalimveros has been recently put into operation. (DM, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

The workers of Rudabanya have mined out 2100 good quality brown iron ore over the plan since the beginning of the year, and are developing a more productive chamber extraction. Using Soviet and Swedish experiences, they blast the chambers by igniters timed to one thousand of a second with a millisecond procedure. Thus the workers' pro capita performance can be almost doubled. A few days ago, a chamber 50 meter long and 40 meter wide was blasted with a 5 ton dynamite charge, and a millisecond procedure, giving some 30 tons of ore. (EM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Metalurgy
Non-Ferrous Industry.

For a long time, the Kinross Plants of the Sauxite Mines of Fekher Megye have endeavored to solve the problem of loading and mechanization. Above surface mechanical loading has been successful, and in the Kinross II plant recently put into operation, the ore is put in the bogies by scrapers. Under-surface experiments were begun half-a-year ago, with the Hidas-type loader. It was discovered that the grabbing chain is not capable of lengthy efforts as it wears out and breaks within a week from entering in contact with the ore. The enterprises mechanical experts have worked out the correct composition of the chain, with which the machine can work as long as 1 year. But the Ministry of Heavy Industry has not sent them the requested material, and the miners are now waiting

for half-a-year for someone to "take pity" on them. In the ministry and send them the material. The enterprise asks other plants to inform it if they possess, even in small amount, the following materials: 10 running meters S-71, 60-65 Rockwell hardness steel with 2 millimeters surface hardening; 2 running meters A-70-71's, 70x4 dimension; 15 running meters, 25 millimeter diameter, 40x12 S-71 material (if unavailable A-70-71 will do); 70 to 80 kilo/square millimeter tensile strength material.
(FME, 22 Apr 60, p 6)

Fuels and Power.

The repair workshop of the Lowland (Alfoldi) Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise employs some 80 skilled workers, most of them working out of the shop near the wells, according to factory Party secretary Gyula GYORI. In the middle of the large locksmith and drilling mechanical shop, a big 8-cylinder MAN-engine stands idle, and further down a V-300 Soviet engine lies on the repair stand, stripped of its discharge piping, and waiting for parts. Last year, the enterprise performed its annual plan by 110 percent with a profit of 16 million forints. The huge office building will be ready in June, and a three-house unit bachelors' quarters for the workers plus a day nursery for 100 children will also be built.
(SME, 17 Apr 60, p 3)

The workers of the Lowlands (Alfoldi) Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise drilled 8167 meters more in this year's first quarter than in the same period of last year. They are now trying to improve their results by means of preventing technical accidents, (SME, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

The water supply of Borsod Nagye's industrial and residential centers meets with great difficulties. The water flow of the area's rivers and brooks is small, and because of the steep decline, the flux caused by spring and fall rains runs down rapidly, and the big quantity of water cannot be put to use. The Regional Waterworks of Borsod Nagye, whose aim

is to solve the supply of industrial and drinking water, is at present building a dam in the valley of the Rakaca brook, which runs through the mountainous region of Edeleny Jara and collects the waters of a 240 square kilometer area. The dam will be built at the narrowest point of the brook's valley above the village of Szalonna. It will be 800 meter long and 8.5 meter high, and will create an artificial lake 3 kilometer long, an average 800 meters wide, with a deepest point of 5.5 meters. 5 million cubic meters of water will be stored in this lake and let out through a lock system into the Rakaca and the Boldva. (EM, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The technical development plan of the Lovaszi Mineral Oil Producing Enterprise was carefully prepared early this year. According to Comrade László KISS, chief engineer of the enterprise, the main aim of the plan is to increase oil production and reduce costs, as well as to continue the technical development of the plant. One part of the plan is the use of deep-freezing in the gasoline plant, by which a daily surplus of 8 cubic meters of propane-butane can be produced, to be repressured into the layer. The plan calls for the repressuring of 1500 tons of propane-butane to wash out the layer. When this amount is reached, gas is pressed into the layer which pushes the p.b. before it and washes out the rock, insuring a more perfect extraction. One-tenth of the prescribed p.b. is already in the designated layer. If this attempt leads to results, it will receive large-scale application, which would require a more serious pressure of at least 150 atmospheres.

1960 will also be the year of the cracking of the 1500-meter deep layer and of those under it. Tests were already made last year on two wells and the results, at first not encouraging, proved to be successful. Earlier, 500-pumps were used and the hard layers did not move; with a pressure of 200 atmospheres the absorption factor of the well was nil. It was decided to "soften" the layer and to use reduced pressure with

erosive perforation, then pentane treatment, and the experiment succeeded. Until cracked with this system, the well produced only 500 liters of gas, and now it gives 2.3 cubic meters of oil. Perforation was done with a pressure of 300-350 only. Experiments will continue to bring to the surface the large quantities of oil in the deeper layers.

Thanks to this result, 2002 tons of oil over the plan were produced in the first quarter of 1960. Various work is being done on 150 wells and 12 more will be put into production until the end of the year. The installation of the time cycle automaton, and of the control valve pistons is to be continued; 16 of the former and 14 of the latter will be systematically built in the near future. This makes production uniform and starts and closes the well at the best time. Automation resulted in close to 1000 liters of surplus oil. The above mentioned instruments will be installed only on wells which meet the requirements.

(ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

The results of the first quarter of 1960 at the Lovassi Mineral Oil Producing Enterprise show that the production section came in first, with 2009 tons of oil over the plan, of a value of 3 million forints. The collective of the gasoline plant had an excess gasoline production of 470 tons worth 500,000 forints, while the mechanical section fulfilled its first quarterly plan by 106.9 percent. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

Well No.1 at Lovassi was opened in August 1940 and is still in production. It has a modern time cycle automaton, and a daily output of 2550 liters of oil. Until 31 March 1960 it has produced 39,581,726 liters of oil and 21,844,842 cubic meters of gas. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

Construction of the turbine repair workshop in Nagykanniza will start in May, as a further important step toward the large-scale use of turbine

drilling. Without repair shop , the broken down parts are useless.

(ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

Drilling near the village of Alacszenterebet, started a year ago, will soon be discontinued because the gas there has disappeared. The 30-man brigade drilled more than 3000 meters and had a hard life in the small village, eating mostly cold meals. The peasants now want to be compensated for the roads and ditches damaged by the huge machines. The frequent lack of piston blocks was a cause of many worries. Drill soldiers are of bad quality and ^{become} quickly unserviceable, while their replacement is slow to come. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

Istvan SZUTS writes about whether or not the builders of the Thermal Power Station of Pecs now under construction should sign so-called socialist contracts with each other. 19 larger enterprises are installing the equipment of the power station, and the first machine unit, which gives a 32 megawatt current, will start producing industrial current by the end of next week. The second and third machine units, with a 32 megawatt current each, will start production next year. This will be followed by the planning and building of the second stage in which Soviet machines will transform the coal of poorer quality into electric current.

Among the 19 larger enterprises figure Construction Industry Enterprise No.26, the Lang Machine Factory, the April 4 Machine Factory, and the Ganz Crane and Furnace Factory. According to most of the people SZUTS talked to, it would be better if the enterprises, in addition to their legal relations, would establish other relations among themselves. The Ganz Crane and Furnace Factory had a socialist contract with the April 4 Machine Factory, but it expired last December and has not been renewed. Such contracts encourage the workers of the enterprises concerned to help each other and to observe the deadlines, and are similar to the spirit of the workers' brigades in the factories. Antal GOMBICS, branch head of

the April 4 Machine Factory told SZUTS that work competition was much better last year. Serious shortages of material exist in 1960, making it difficult to find work areas for the workers. A socialist contract could ease this situation, as all enterprises depend on each other; it would also create a higher work morale, and result in the second and third machine units producing current sooner. (EM, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

The Light Machine Factory of Diosgyor has manufactured two high-capacity feed pumps for the new plant unit of the Power Station of Ajka to be soon put into operation. These pumps should have been imported from the West, and by manufacturing them, the factory saved 18 million foreign currency forints to the national economy. (EM, 22 Apr 60, p 4)

More than 10,000 running meters of unused pipes have been taken out of the Lovassi oil fields and built in elsewhere. 20,000 more running meters will be taken out this year, saving the enterprise 1.2 million forints. (EM, 23 Apr 60, p 5)

A half-dozen large and two-dozen smaller enterprises are building and expanding the Thermal Power Station of Ajka. Investments well in excess of 1 billion forints will triple the energy capacity of the station. The amount invested this year exceeds 800 million forints, and the rest will be gradually added until 1963. The plans call for the first unit to start functioning in July 1960, and the power station to work at full capacity in 1962. Non-observance of the deadlines, however, is what is causing the greatest concern as far as construction is concerned.

According to László MATHE, who talked to Comrades Otto SZABO, Party organizer of the construction works, and Antal GALAMBOS, Party secretary of Construction Industry Enterprise No.31, the lack of organized Party direction contributed to the negligent work. There were great delays from fixed deadlines, cooperation between the enterprises was poor and quarrels

were not rare. To correct the mistakes, the town Party committee charged in August 1959 a Party organizer to direct Party work at the construction site, and the Communists of the various enterprises began to meet regularly to discuss their mutual cooperation. Thanks to the improving organization and cooperation, boiler No.2 has been completed and earlier delays eliminated. But the April 4 Machine Factory is lagging behind the plan, affecting the work of the other enterprises. Shortage of material and manufacturing delays are primarily responsible for this and the 1 July deadline for starting the operation of the first unit is endangered. The main department recently extended the deadline to 1 August, but the delay of the work on the supply house and the water softener make even this deadline unrealistic. The work on the 3 reservoirs of the water softener, to be built 4 meter deep, is lagging behind, delaying the work on the building and deep construction. Even after the water softener is completed, three to four weeks will be needed to regulate and run in the machine unit. The Communists of the construction site are calling upon the Foundry and Machine Industry to help eliminate the delay, not by modifying the deadline, but with more systematic organizational work, and elimination of the manufacturing delays. (KDN, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Consumer Goods, Food Industry and Domestic Trade.

Due to lack of capacity, the Textile Factory of Rajku-Bihar Nagye was forced to turn down orders totalling several million meters. Yet, in the first quarter of 1960, it exported 1.3 million meters of ribbon, some 40 percent more than in the previous quarter. To fulfill a 1.2 million meter export order for the second quarter of 1960, a new high speed loom is being assembled, and work on a new type of warper will start soon. The capacity of the factory is also being increased with a special effort toward reducing the idle time of the machines. (HBN, 16 Apr 60, p 1)

The Industrial Articles Retail Trade Enterprise of Somogy Megye will open in the summer of 1961 a rental store for household machines and equipment. (SN, 16 Apr 60, p 4)

In the leather Factory of Pécs, pledges of a total value of 2.5 million forints in cost production reduction were made. The chrome-side leather section pledged to reduce in 1960 the costs of preparing chrome-side leather by 1.5 million forints as compared to last year. It is estimated that some 2-300.000 forints will be saved in the first quarter of 1960. (DN, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The products of the Toy Manufacturing KTSZ of Debrecen are in great demand locally, as well as in Budapest and in Moscow. In the first quarter of 1960, 7200 dolls were made for export alone, 6000 of them going to England. In the second quarter, England will receive 10.000 additional dolls and 6000 Mickey mouses. The KTSZ also sends worth 120.000 forints to Artex in Budapest for export purposes. Toys worth 1.2 million forints will be manufactured in the second quarter of 1960, and manufacture of the first plastic dolls will be started. (HEB, 20 Apr 60, p 6)

The Elekthermax Factory of Pécs will manufacture in 1960 such new products as furnaces with a fan blowing warm air in wintertime and cold air in the summer, and a better type electric stove with an oven heated from under and above, as well as enameled fireplaces and an industrial floor brushing machine. (KDN, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The first innovation exhibit of the tobacco industry was opened on 21 Apr in the Tobacco Factory of Pécs by its director, Istvan BORDAS. It presents some 120 innovations. (DN, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

A survey of the supply of goods in the town of Komlo by H.M. revealed that the stores are crowded and well supplied with goods. There is always meat, only pork meat is rare. The quality of the Meat Plant of Pecs is quite inferior to that of the Meat Plant of Mohacs. Clothing Store No.120 was so crowded that customers could not move, and the manager had to interview on the sidewalk outside. The supply of essential articles is good, with the exception of nylon socks and stockings. The buyers' demands have increased, and there should be more stores to avoid the terrible crowdedness. An old painful problem in Komlo is the supply of vegetables; while bottled vegetables are available, spinach, green salad and onions are seldom seen. (DN, 21 Apr 60, p 5)

The Metal Mass Products KTSZ of Sopron completed in 1959 a large order of aluminum drawer knobs for Syria. In 1960, it has already received another order for 100,000 knobs, half of which are already made, and the rest will be ready by the end of April. Deputy shop foreman Sándor CSAY has devised a bicycle with a telescopic seat similar to that of a motorcycle and has contacted the Iron and Metal Works of Csepel regards its eventual manufacture. (KA, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

The Iron Mass Products Manufacturing Combine of Gyor-Sopron Megye signed a contract with the Spinning and Sheet Metal Factory of Jászberény and from now on will carry on in the Megye the guaranty repairs on refrigerators. An automobile service will also be set up to repair newly purchased passenger cars. The enterprise also repairs engines, tractors, and vulcanizes rubber. In 1960, it will also manufacture 400 casting mold boxes for the Casting and Forging Factory of Gyor, and 600 of the same for the Red Star Tractor Factory of Budapest. It is the country's only enterprise to make special pipe wrenches for the Mineral Oil Industrial Trust used to assemble drilling pipes. (KA, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

At the re-election meeting of the Veszprem Megye committee of the Food Industry Trade Union, Jozsef SZALMAI, secretary of the Veszprem territorial committee, reported on the union's work for the past 5 years. Thanks to its investments, the Meat Industry Enterprise of Papa is the country's first meat industry enterprise as far as technical development is concerned. On the other hand, technical development in the baking industry is still very rudimentary. The necessity to increase overtime work in order to supply the population was stressed by every speaker. The quantity and quality of work clothes were criticized, as well as the small number of innovations submitted in 1959 by the workers of the food industry (KDS, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

Important modernizations will take place in 1960 in Szolnok Megye's mills, according to Mandoz SZONYI, chief engineer of the Milling Industry Enterprise of Szolnok Megye. The plant in Karcag will become entirely pneumatic; transmissions will be ungeared and the machines will function by block propulsion. A world famous Hungarian invention, the Hajosi-type grain slicer, will be utilized here. The milling work is directed from a central control desk and costs per quintal of wheat will be reduced by 5 to 10 forints. The transformation work, to be completed on 1 Sept 60, will cost from 6 to 7 million forints.

A new milling industry was born in 1960 in Karcag, where a mill produces daily 5 wagons of fodder for small livestock. Also in Karcag, a 240-wagon capacity rice warehouse was begun with a 9 million forints investment, and will be completed on 31 August 1961. The main goal, said SZONYI, is to reduce the use of energy and to improve quality, without any large investments. The main trend is to reduce the peripheral speed of the cylinders in every mill. A 10 to 20 percent costs reduction of a total value of more than 200,000 forints is expected for 1960. (SMH, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The cheese factory of Marcali's newtask for 1960 is to further improve quality by means of the introduction of a new manufacturing process. The workers have agreed to fulfill the prescribed objectives. (SM, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

Two small enterprises producing 20,000 liters of soda water daily insure the supply of the city of Debrecen. On the other hand, the quantity of raspberry syrup produced is very insufficient. (HEM, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

In the Meat Industry Enterprise of Kapuvár, innovations have been developed to relieve the workers from heavy physical work. In 1959, the slaughter-house was modernized, and physical labor replaced by an electric traction pulley which lifts the animals and puts them in the boiling caldron. Depilation is still done manually, by means of a welding pistol-like instrument, using buthane gas. A sample bacon broiling oven will start operating in May 1960. The animals are now dazed with an electric current before being slaughtered, a method which often causes the tiny blood vessels to burst. The National Meat Industry Research Institute is now working on the manufacture of a carbon dioxide dazing installation and plans to put it in operation in June 1960. Starting in May, the plant will also start processing entrails, which until now it sent to Budapest. (Kt, 22 Apr 60, p 4)

The Carpenter KTSZ of Fapa has been awarded the title of outstanding KTSZ for its results in the second half of 1959. Its furniture is always of good quality, and it is the country's first wood industry cooperative. (EDN, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

The Metal Spinning and Sheet Metal Factory of Keszthely fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1960 by 103.7 percent. Costs level was improved by 2 to 2.5 percent and waste was reduced. The selection

of refrigerators will increase with the manufacture in the near future, in addition to the "Super" type, of the 100 liter "Lebel" refrigerators, with an interior made of synthetic material, which could also become export articles. The "O" series will be completed in May. The manufacture of smaller 40-60 liter so-called absorption refrigerators was also planned and they will reach the stores next year. (SMN, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

For a long time, the bread supply of Mezokovesd and of the villages of the Jaras presented some difficulties, writes GARANI, and the quality of the bread was often criticized. The Baking Industry Enterprise of Mezokovesd is no more able to cope with its task, its ovens and technical installations are obsolete. Comrade Istvan BUKTA, head of the enterprise, said that more bread is being baked in the old ovens now than before the war (6 quintals in 1934, 50 today) and their utilization degree is 300 percent, making it impossible to bake bread of good quality. A new bakery is being built and will produce 150 quintals of good quality bread daily. It will have six steam ovens, two kneaders and a modern sieve. The flour will come through pipes from the storeroom and there will be no more foreign substances to be found in the bread. All this material has already arrived and if the Chemical Industry Machine and Radiator Factory starts walling and installing the oven in time, the new bakery will already operate in December 1960 and put an end to the old bread "troubles". (EM, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

The quality of the products of the Knitwear Enterprise of Debrecen is developing, and its woolen sweaters and cardigans are much in demand throughout the country. The glove department has been expanded with new machines which now number 41 as against 8 last year. The enterprise, which has been exporting for years knitted gloves to England, plans to send there 32,000 pairs this year. More than 15,000 pairs were manufactured for the home market in the first quarter of 1960. (HBN, 23 Apr 60, p3)

The workers of the Tile Stove Manufacturing Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg have fulfilled their plan for the first quarter of 1960 by 107 percent. During that period, the enterprise manufactured 3000 tile stoves, 160 of which were over the plan. (ZH, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

The new 900,000 forints ice factory of Nagykanizsa has begun to operate, supplying in three shifts 60 quintals of ice per day to the town. (This is its maximum capacity). The price of the ice is very high (40.88 forints a quintal) as compared to 29.02 forints in the ice factory of Zalaegerszeg, which has the same equipment, but uses its own water instead of the expensive industrial water of the Water Works, which is more expensive than consumption water! An old well in the yard of the Nagykanizsa factory could supply the water. The cooling equipment should be more modern; ice blocks must be lifted with a manual hoister. The store-room has no cooling installation, and the ice must be handed directly over to the buyers from the cooling basin. (ZH, 23 Apr 60, p 5)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye territorial committee of the Trade Union of Food Industry Workers (ÉDOSZ) held a general assembly for Megye delegates on 23 Apr in Debrecen. Territorial committee chairman Lajos SALANKI, complained that certain food industry enterprises pledged more than they could fulfill, while others did just the opposite. Better working methods should be developed, more innovations submitted, particularly in the Baking Enterprises of Berettyóújfalú and Hajdúszoboszló. In certain factories, managers do not avail themselves of the help of the factory Council. SALANKI strongly criticized the factories where overtime hours were irrationally used to solve the tasks. (HBM, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

The Clothes Factory of Sopron acquired in December 1959 several new machines which have completely changed the pace of production. It has

a new embroidering machine which draws and embroiders the pattern in one single work process, thus saving much time. A sample hemming machine for synthetic materials which does not require ^{any} thread and hems with electric current, will be given to some sister factory, as this one does not manufacture clothes from synthetic materials. (KA, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

The Wood Shavings Processing Enterprise of Sopron started to operate last year and had to overcome many initial difficulties. The quality of the furniture sheets pressed with synthetic resin from wood shavings was not satisfactory and the furniture industry could not use it. Quality was improved by the end of 1959, and this year, 1700 cubic meters of furniture sheets will be manufactured, primarily for the Carpenter Goods Factory of Ujpest. (KA, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

The Patyolat (Dry-cleaning) Enterprise of Nagykanizsa is forced to use state aid, and at the end of the first quarter of 1960, it lags behind the plan by 90,000 forints. It generally works at a loss, because of insufficient steam energy. Only half of the 950-1000 kilos of steam needed hourly is available at present, and large quantities of coal have to be used. The steam ironing and drying machines need 8 to 10 quintals of steam per shift, but the furnace provides only 4 to 5, considerably reducing the capacity of the machines. The enterprise has at last been able to buy a furnace with a larger heating surface, and also plans to transform the furnace from coal to oil heating. To further reduce costs, it also plans to modify the electric energy network from 260-150 volts to 380-220 and thus reduce superfluous use of electricity while the machines are operating. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 8)

The Tisza Furniture Factory is expected to fulfill its 45 million forints Three-Year Plan by 1 May, 1960. (SKN, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

Transportation and Communications.

The Public Roads Work Enterprise of Fehér Megye will carry out 86 million forints worth of road construction in ^{Fehér}the Megye and parts of Vaszprem and Komárom Megyes. in 1960. According to its director, Comrade László SZÖKE, modernization of the Szekesfehervar-Ceac stretch, started last year, will be continued from kilometer mark 25. Regards quality, the enterprise played a pioneer's role in working out the technology of dust-free bitumen road building; the maintenance of such roads is easier and their life-time longer than those of paved roads. The road will be widened between Ceac-Eloszallas-Dunafoldvar, and the rolling will be completed this year. A 15-kilometer bitumen road is being built between Szabadbattyán and Simontornya. Street pavements will be repaired in many of the Megye's villages. Main highway 7 will get a new surface between Kápolnásnyék and Velence, where it is used the most. The road to Zamáty will be completed this year up to the bifurcation to Csákvár, as well as the approach road to Kisgyón. SZÖKE mentioned that uncertainty often characterized the work of the enterprise, as it receives the plans and budgets too late. This is the fault ^{of} both the Highway and Railroad Planning Institute and the Public Roads Directorate. Following the deficitary year of 1958, the enterprise worked out successful work competitions and has continued then since. (PME, 20 Apr 60, p 5)

The Water Mechanical Enterprise is building a special work ship, 22 meter long and 5.5 meter wide, capable of going into water 20 centimeter deep. It is to be launched in the middle of June and will travel to Lake Balaton through the Kőrös, the Tisza, the Danube and the Sio, to be used for the construction of the shore wall of the lake. (KDN, 20 Apr 60, p 2)

2.5 million forints will be spent in 1960 in the maintenance of the roads and bridges of the town of Zalaegerszeg. (ZH, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The Directorate of Public Highways and the Public Highway Work Enterprise announced that the highway network of Szabolcs-Szatmár Megye will be further developed and modernized in 1960. Close to 100 kilometers of highways will be modernized with so-called "blotting" flattening, when instead of the old wet macadam, diluted bitumen is used, giving an asphalt-like dust proof surface. This method will be used only in Szabolcs-Szatmár Megye. 49.5 million forints are earmarked this year for road maintenance. The largest work is the widening and flattening of main highway 333 Polgar-Nyíregyháza between Polgar and Tiszavasvári. When it is completed, travel between Nyíregyháza and Budapest will be shortened by 50 kilometers, by way of Nyékládháza. While Nyíregyháza was earlier connected by adequate roads to the János seats, this year, it is the János seats' turn to be connected to each other. The connecting roads of Kisvárda, Baktalórántháza and Nyírbátor are being widened and modernized. The road between Nyírbátor and Matasszálka will be widened to 6 meters from Nyíregyháza to Matasszálka, and covered with a dust-proof surface on a length of 32 kilometers. (EM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

Modernization of Highway 732 between Zalaegerszeg and Lenti was started last year and has now reached its most difficult stage. The curvy section leading out of Nova in direction of Lenti will be cut, and the road will instead pass next to Nova's church in a straight line. More than 35,000 cubic meters of earth will be moved. (EM, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

The György Thury radio studio in Nagykanizsa began to operate on 15 Apr. It has been authorized by the Minister of Transportation and Posts to broadcast twice a week an independent program through the wired radio. Its aim is to inform the town and neighboring villages of political and social events, with special emphasis on the problems of the producer co-operatives. The program can be heard every Tuesday and Friday from 5.10 p.m. till 6 p.m. through 1605 wired sets in Nagykanizsa, 329 at Miskolc,

251 at Eszteregnye, 193 at Sormas, for a total of 2378 nets. Other villages might be included at a later date. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The newly created trade union organ of the railroad workers of Győr-Sopron Megye held its general assembly on 21 Apr to elect its leadership. Ferenc HEVESI, secretary of the temporary Megye committee, reported that production results, the economical use of engines, coal savings and reduction of car moving have all improved. There are 40 railroad brigades competing in the Megye. The committee also dealt with the widening of the innovation movement and the reduction of production costs and accidents. (KA, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

The Mészáros Megye committee of the Railroad Workers Trade Union held a meeting at which its temporary secretary, Lajos FARKAS, mentioned the tasks and shortcomings of the railroads, and stressed the importance of technical development and of innovations. László HUSZAR and Lajos FARKAS were elected chairman and secretary respectively of the Megye Committee. (KSH, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

A freightcar was recently derailed at the Nyiregyháza railroad station during car shunting, the switch was damaged, and the goods in the car had to be reloaded. Similar cases are fairly frequent at the station and result in hundreds and thousands of forints losses to the railways and to the state. The failure of both the railroads and the carriers to make use of the full loading limit also causes heavy losses. Cars are often out of service longer than necessary because enterprises do not unload them. In the past quarter fines totalling 40,000 forints were levied against such enterprises; even so, MAV sometimes has to unload the cars by force. (KM, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

Construction and Construction Materials.

To assist the new producer cooperatives, the workers of the State Forestry of Csongrad Megye built in April 37 larger timber buildings to house animals. These buildings are delivered in separate pieces which must only be put together. There is not one factory^{in Szeged} which does not in some form assist the peasantry in building its stables. (DM, 20 Apr 60, p1)

A 200-meter long, 150-apartment giant building will be erected on Kozlo's Lenin Square, and construction will start this year. The hospital will be enlarged at a cost of 3 million forints for 1960 alone. 104 apartments will be completed this year, and the construction of 130 new ones started. This year's total investments for the development of the town of Kozlo reach 70 million forints. (DM, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

Because of unfavorable weather, the Brick Factory of Maly has in the past months been lagging behind by half-a-million pieces in the production of small dimension bricks. The workers have decided to compensate for this by overfulfilling their second quarterly plan by half-a-million bricks. (EM, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

The Repair and Construction Enterprise of Borsod Megye will use a sum of 30 million forints for construction purposes in 1960, 8 of which will be for building stables for the new producer cooperatives. (EM, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

The construction works of Borsod Megye are the common affair not only of the cooperative peasantry but of all workers of the Megye. The cooperatives intend to fulfill their construction plans, but their construction brigades will be needed soon for agricultural work, and must start construction as soon as possible now that the weather is favorable. Unfortunately, the preparation of the technical plans and the delay in opening bank loans have delayed the start of the constructions. (EM, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

The Cement Good Industry Enterprise of Miskolc has begun the construction in Kazincbarcika of a new plant for the manufacture of the so-called mine curved stones used to wall mine galleries. The several million forints plant will temporarily produce 1.5 million pieces of mine curved stones yearly, with the help of automatic concrete mixers and vibrators. Large-scale production will probably start in May. Products of the new plant will primarily serve to equip the mines of Borsod Nagye faster, cheaper and at lesser transportation costs. The plant will be expanded in the next two years, and will produce 3 million stones in 1961, and 6 million in 1962. (EM, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The council of Lovasspatona has decided to build a new council house and post-office, at a cost of 1 million forints. The transport of the necessary 100,000 bricks will be insured by social work. (KDN, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

A year ago, writes CSA., the water of the only well at Erdemajor was declared undrinkable. The local cooperative had two wells drilled but they were 10 meters, and not the authorized 50, from the new highway. New planning was necessary, at a cost of 40,000 forints (the drilling of the two wells already cost 170,000 forints to the coop). The members, their budget quite reduced by the expensive planning, still wait for the water which has been replaced by a "sea of bureaucracy" at Erdemajor. (PMH, 22 Apr 60, p 8)

The Construction Industry KTSZ of Tapolca fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1960 by 120.9 percent instead of the pledged 110 percent. Profits reached 135,000 forints instead of the planned 93,000. (KDN, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

The Petofi producer cooperative let build in the vicinity of Tiszavas-
 var a large fish-pond for several million of forints. Work began last Fall
 and was to be completed on 20 Apr. But the work was not properly super-
 vized and as a result of the confusion, more than 4 kilometers of circular
 dam must be rebuilt. The experts became frightened and tried to cover
 the errors. The damage amounts to several hundreds of thousands of
 forints; to offset it, the experts want^{ed} to pay out only 50 percent of the
 workers' wages, the latter became indignant and asked for an investiga-
 tion. Close to 300 men will have to work over two weeks to repair the
 faulty work. The chief construction leader from Nyiregyhaza keeps mini-
 mizing the damage. Both the Soil Improvement Enterprise of Debrecen and
 the experts responsible must pay for this damage. (HM, 22 Apr 60, p 4)

SUBOR writes about a visit to the No. 4 Main Construction Directorate
 of the Construction Industry Enterprise of Szolnok Megye, where he spoke
 to main construction head László LUKÁK. The latter complained that
 the plant is much too small but will receive a new modern work-site in
 July 1960. In 1959, it was unable to finish a single building in time
 and got a severe dressing down. This happened partly because the dead-
 lines were too short, and partly because of faulty plan documentation,
 and lack of materials. Even today there is not enough oxygen, galva-
 nized zinc-plated water conduct pipes, and for the same reasons as before,
 the raised plan for the first quarter of 1960 could not be fulfilled.
 (7 million forints performance as compared to the planned 9.6 million)
 The enterprise wants to eliminate the lagging behind and even overfulfill
 the plan, by using every means at its disposal in the peak June-December
 construction period. Work is carried out at 60 different sites to
 achieve the 48 million^{forints}/plan of 1960, the main parts of which are 38
 classrooms, 344 apartments and 24 stables. 60 percent of the workers

take part in work competitions and it is hoped to increase productivity by 3.8 percent. (EMN, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

On 1 Apr 1960, the Council Brick Factory Syndicate was renamed the Construction Material Industry Syndicate of Baranya Megye, and the Cement Industry Enterprises of Dunaszekes, Mohacs and Siklos, plus the Construction Material Industry Enterprise of Sellye have been attached to it. With this reorganization, production plans have changed, the workers' strength and wages increased. Every plant will soon receive its modified plan. Brick Factory No.1 at Szigetvar was mechanized by 15 Apr.

The Structural Construction Enterprise of Baranya Megye's management, after a first quarterly production of 28 million forints, decided to ^{increase} ~~increase~~ production in the second quarter to a value of 50 million forints. (DN, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

The workers of Gyor-Sopron Megye's ten brick factories want to overfulfill their 1960 plan by 1.2 million bricks, though it already calls for 6 million more bricks than in 1959. Productivity is increased by factory mechanization and technical development. In Sopron's No.3 brick factory, the obsolete steam machines have been replaced by modern electric traction machines. Tile manufacture has also been mechanized. In Sopron's No.1 factory, the newest tile press, the first one in the Megye, will start operating these days, and will considerably improve quality. (ZA, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

~~In Gyongyos, a 24-apartment building on Arpad Street will be in~~

The 41-meter long ferro-concrete bridge over the Kerkai River at Gacsztreg which was to be completed on 15 Dec 60, will be opened on 20 August. All the sheets were isolated with bitumen because of harmful chemical substances in the soil. The bridge will cost a total of 3.2 million forints. (ZE, 23 Apr 60, p 5)

The Real Estate Managing Enterprise of Szeged, in charge of most of the city's apartment houses, was unable to meet the "exaggerated" demands of the population for repairs and maintenance. Last year tenants began to ask for material only and said they would do the repair work themselves. The enterprise gladly obliged and more and more tenants are repairing their house themselves, with is advantageous to both parties concerned. (DM, 24 Apr 60, p 3)

In plant II of the Brick Industry Enterprise of Fajér Megye, brick production does not require any more physical efforts. The bogies are now forwarded by tugs, which is particularly felt in the clay mine. Last year, 8 men shovelled the clay while 3 took care of the horse traction transportation. Now there are only 4 men in the mine, 2 at the excavator and 2 for the transport. Worker János KELLER considered it a record performance in the past to fill manually 20 bogies a day; today, he can send out 200 bogies from the mine. The scheduled output for 1960 of plant II is 6.05 million rough bricks and 5.05 sandal bricks. This requires the daily manufacture of close to 40,000 bricks, as compared to 38,000 last year. Daily average for 1960 stands at present at 45,000 bricks. (FMI, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

The construction of a new 42-apartment house bloc will start in Zalaegerszeg in the second half of 1960, also to house the local office of the Hungarian National Bank. It will be completed at the end of 1961 at a cost of 7 million forints. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 6)

Economic Shortcomings.

A shortage of various children's clothing articles was reported in Szeged. Spring clothing for children was already bought up during the winter, and not a single children's spring coat for boys or girls can be found at present. On the other hand, fabric dresses for girls between 6

and 16 are available, but nobody wants them. The situation is the same as far as the shoes are concerned; lacquered shoes, large size sandals for boys and light shoes for girls are in shortage, to the great irritation of the parents. One reason given for this is the increasing buying of children's clothing and the industry's inability to meet the demand. In addition, it is financially more advantageous to manufacture adult's cooperative enterprises clothing, and there is a lack of ~~small-scale~~ manufacturing children's clothes. There should be a better coordination between trade and industry in this field, and the cooperative enterprises, which have direct contacts with the customers, should also be consulted. Most of all, the increasing demands should be taken into consideration. (DM, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS.
Collectivization and
Resistance To Collectivization.

The Borskai producer cooperative of Barettyoufalu is in an uproar over insufficient corn to feed the common livestock. Instead of the planned 400 acres, only 250 have been sown with corn. Because it had no map, the cooperative did not even know how much sowing land it had. At present, the leadership has the "seemingly unpopular task" of convincing the members of the advantages of hybrid corn. (HBN, 16 Apr 60, p 3)

The Women's Council of George Jaras met on 12 Apr to discuss the tasks facing cooperative women. Not one foot of arable land must remain unseeded and the council members will request the help of every cooperative woman in the Jaras in the interest of this goal. (SN, 16 Apr 60, p 3)

There are 20 to 25 young people in the Red Star cooperative of Vancsod. They would like to get money in cash every month, and proposed to give up 60 percent of their share in produce and to receive its cash value from the cooperative. The cooperative leaders must discuss the matter with the parents and hope to find a way to keep the young people in the coop. (HBN, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

In accordance with the government's decree of 27 March, 38 agricultural experts in Győr-Sopron Megye have been transferred for one year to work in various producer cooperatives. (KA, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

P.Z. writes about the further development of the confidence of the cooperative members and of their community feelings, which is expressed primarily by bigger production. The Communists must constantly display their deep confidence by working with enthusiasm, and not by clinging to easy jobs. The people should say that the Communist is optimistic and has confidence. While the cooperatives had to spend much money last year, they are receiving considerable state aid this year. Even those cooperative members who 2 or 3 years ago were not followers of socialist agriculture can become Party members today. A rising Party membership is a sure sign of rising confidence and work efficiency in the cooperative. (KA, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

In the Freedom cooperative of Páraszeg, the members expect good leadership from their leaders, but this is not understood in the same manner by everybody. Some don't want to mention mistakes because they don't wish to give the appearance of being bad people; thus they do not warn their neighbors, good friends and relatives of their errors and negligences. They are afraid to anger them, and forget that energetic and just leaders are respected. (KA, 20 Apr 60, p 4)

Somogy Megye, a cooperative Megye since December 1959, still needs more agricultural technicians, agronomes and bookkeepers for its cooperatives. In conformity with the government's decision, 33 Megye and 19 Budapest experts have reported for a one-year period assistance work. They were bidden farewell on 16 Apr by Somogy Megye Party committee secretary János HEVESI, who told them that the production of the cooperatives must not decrease because of the transformation of agriculture. (SN, 20 Apr 60, p 1)

Jozsef KUTAS writes that when the New Furrow cooperative of Ezer met to elect a new chairman to replace the sick Jozsef JANKI, the membership wanted to change the entire leadership on account of its mistakes and negligences. This "demagogic demand" is non-sense and could cause immeasurable damage. To hand over the responsibility of directing the cooperative to nine new and inexperienced men is recklessness. The coop will be reinforced by the arrival of a new agricultural engineer from the New Life cooperative of Kazsar who, reassures KUTAS, was "not sacked by the cooperative but transferred by the Japs." (SN, 20 Apr 60, p 3)

Only 5 people sat one evening in the office of the New Life cooperative of Segesd. Brigade leader László BAKOS lamented that there was some difficulty with the organization, and that work was not going well in some work groups. "Don't blame the people, but the leadership," said Imre SÁBÁN. "If you want them to work, don't start in the morning to tell them where to work." The others nodded approvingly and BAKOS had to admit that this was true. "There are 85 members in the brigade," he went on, "how could I alone go to notify everyone?" It was decided to convoke the 85 brigade members one week in advance to a meeting, but only 38 showed up, and the lessons of the work groups had to be postponed. After eight hours of work, the people are just too tired for meetings. (SN, 20 Apr 60, p 4)

The Somogy Megye Women's Council must be reinforced by new young members, because the majority of its members and leaders are still those who began this work in 1945. Since the counterrevolution, there were many new activists, but the composition of the councils remains unsatisfactory. Since Somogy has become a cooperative Megye, the participation of the working peasant women is very essential, and the broadening of the

women's councils has begun in all Jaras'.

To get into a responsible position, the most important thing for a woman is her own will. The Party and state organs offer these positions in vain if there is nobody willing to accept them. There still exist uncorrect prejudices against women. We know cases of men with technical education who were given the preference over female university graduates. The leadership of some cooperatives does not include a single woman. Often the women have enthusiasm, but one single minor failure breaks them down, and their education and persuasion must be started all over. The women's movement has never been so important as today, for it helps to break down the partition wall between the poor and the medium peasantry. Experience shows that women cannot make use in every case of the rights assured them by the Constitution, and their assistance must become a social affair. (SN, 20 Apr 60, p 6)

According to Jozsef ROMACS, head of the producer cooperative section of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye Council, the Megye's cooperatives must deliver close to 400 million forints worth of produce to the state this year, as compared to 160 million in 1959, before the increases of the socialist sector. To solve this task, the material interests of the coop members must be further increased. Premiums should be paid for overfulfilled production plans. 20 to 50 percent of the produce over the plan should belong to the member or members who helped achieve the result. 162 of the Megye's 213 cooperatives use this system. Members with outstanding work record should receive additional awards, such as a vacation trip to the Soviet Union. (NSM, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

At Nyirad, T.L. reports a conversation with Sandor KURTI, head agronom of the cooperative, and village council chairman EICHINGER. The agronom said that it was difficult to lead and to "direct" the men. Though they are obstinate, they return confidence with confidence. There was a

lot of trouble s with animal breeding, for nobody wanted to do that work. The members must feel that their proposals are listened to, and then they participate in their realization. There are many industrial workers at Nyirad; though represented in the village council, many do not attend the meetings, just when their participation would be most important.

(KDN, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

The Jaras Supervising Committees of the farmers' cooperatives have the important task of keeping watch over the order of the coops and to insure that the management acts in the spirit of the legal and fundamental rules in force. The Supervising Committee of Papa Jaras, under the chairmanship of Comrade Jozsef JASZAI, helps the local cooperatives by carrying out monthly investigations. The committee ^{also} members can also conduct individual investigations and report any shortcomings in writing to the chairman. The committee must conduct more investigations and a more thorough control in the interest of protecting social property.

(KDN, 21 Apr 60, p 5)

The producer cooperatives of Vasárosnamény Jaras, in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, recently held important meetings and frankly criticized each other's work, particularly the method of leadership. The members most strongly attached to individual farming voiced their disagreement when it was decided to put sowing grains and fodder together from one's own resources. There also was a great lack of enlightening work, and much arguing about the size of the household plots. Every old peasants now wants to live on his own, although they ^{have} lived with their children for the past 10-15 years. This is because many still see the household plot as the basis for their subsistence, cooperative or no cooperative. They don't see that the cooperative and themselves are the same thing, and have common interests.

The work group leaders do not know their tasks well enough, and some of them cannot figure out working units. Much has to be done in the field of educational and enlightening work, and constructions must be accelerated. (KM, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

The Women's Council of Barcs Jaras recently organized a one-day visit to the Border-Guard cooperative at Totufalu for the women activists of the Jaras cooperatives. The women studied the work of the cooperative and exchanged useful experiences with their hosts. (SN, 21 Apr 60, p 5)

Ferenc LADI reports that in the Kosauth cooperative of Szulok, in which addition to the work groups ~~who~~ perform at 100 percent, there are other groups with 75 and 50 percent performances. The leader of these "old groups" is Jozsef KNOLL, over 70 years old. KNOLL at first thought that the "young people" would take the work away from them, but now they see that there is still plenty of work left for them to do. Some of the members of KNOLL's brigade are over 60 and can naturally not reach the 120 work units. (SN, 21 Apr 60, p 5)

The executive committee of Zala Nagye's Women's Council held a meeting on 20 Apr. According to its secretary, Mrs. Ferenc VOROS, the Women's Day celebrations showed that the village women's councils have become stronger, and that their active participation in the development of the cooperative movement did not reduce, but rather increase their influence upon the masses, as they succeeded to reach individual peasant women who stayed away from the women's movement. (ZH, 21 Apr 60, p 1)

Vajaslo is not the first village where differences arose between old and new cooperative members. The old membership clamors that they worked so and so long in the cooperative and won't share the fruit of their labor with anybody. At Vajaslo they wanted the new members to set up another cooperative, but Comrade Jozsef CZESENY, secretary of the Sellye Jaras

Party committee reminded them of last year's credit, equal in value to the produce in store and of the animals. As the new members will also participate in repaying it, one cannot say they just installed themselves in the cooperative. This gave matter of reflection to the stubborn heads, and the new members remained in the coop. Cooperative chairman Ferenc TOROK stated that tempers have now quieted down, although some "old" members still complain that the work unit would be higher without this change, which is true. But the old 300 acres cooperative was weaker than the present 1000 acres one, and the membership is just wasting its time when speaking of "old" and "new" members. (DN, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

In the past months, the territory of the producer cooperatives in Hajdu-Bihar Megye increased by 185,000 acres. 47 agricultural experts left Debrecen to spend one year with the new coops of the Jaras and assist them in their battle for better production. (HBN, 22 Apr 60, p 6)

Laszlo MERTNE writes how the miners of Ajka helped to enlighten the neighboring peasantry and persuade them to become cooperative peasants. Since then these ties have become stronger, as the miners further helped to organize the economic work of the cooperatives, and gave important material help to the 5 coops they patronize. They also invited the coop leaders to frank discussions where the shortcomings were aired and proposals made to remedy them. There is only a small number of Party organizations in the villages, and their strengthening is an important task. The miners perform educational work and thanks to them, many of those who "suffered torments" at the time they joined the cooperative are now devoted followers of common farming. (KDN, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

Although it takes only half-an-hour to walk from Tiszasszalka to Tiszavid, the manager of the Tiszasszalka machine station, who owns a car, has not found time in two months to make an appearance at the neighborly young

cooperative village be accepted to patronize. (KM, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

A former individual farmer who joined the producer cooperative in Spring 1959 was elected brigade leader on account of his knowledge and experience. A few weeks ago, at the peak of the sowing works, he went during work time to the tavern and got so intoxicated that he was unable to direct the work groups for a whole day. He was dismissed but feels that he did not deserve the punishment. Community morals, however, require that precisely the leaders show the example, and this case must be a lesson to others. (SNM, 22 Apr 60, p 5)

Several complaints reached the authorities recently regards the work and behavior of the district doctor of Baboosa, Dr. Dezas MAGYAR. When two peasant women over 70 years of age went to be examined by him, he told them: "You're both suffering from producer cooperative illness, what do you want me to examine you for?". The health committee of the Barca Jarak Council gave Dr. MAGYAR an admonition. (SM, 22 Apr 60, p 6)

An important editorial by Imre AGOSTON deals with the confusion arising in Zala Megye in connection with the private household plots. 20,000 acres of private land is being cultivated in addition to the 100,000 which are common land. While the majority of the cooperative villages settled the private plots in a correct and lawful manner, delays lasting over three months occurred in some places where the cooperative leaders did not show a firm attitude right from the beginning, and where the Communists and council members failed to familiarize the people with the regulations governing the private plots. There is no time left in the middle of spring to argue and remain idle because because of a few hundred square feet of land. In some villages, half of the peasants stick to 1 acre of private land, and maintain that they were promised 1 acre by the Party organs when the cooperative was set up. In other villages, the leaders refuse to distribute the 1 acre private plots to

the peasants who are entitled to it. One cooperative leader declared that only families where, in addition to the husband and wife, all members joined the cooperative would receive 1 acre.

There are also other violations of the statutes. Last week alone, six letters of complaint reached the newspaper, written by old and disabled peasants to whom the cooperative refused to give the 1 acre private plot due to them. This is an unjust and condemnable action. These elderly peasants, who with confidence the admission form, are now seeking their own justice, go all over the village, abuse the leaders, complain and disturb the atmosphere. In some villages, private plots were distributed at random, contrary to the statutes and on the basis of family and friendship ties. The confusion was aggravated by the fact that in some cooperatives, forests and common pastures were left out of the common land, or rather distributed as private plots, which is another violation of the statutes. The Communists, experts and functionaries of the villages must help to eliminate this confusion around the private plots for undisturbed work requires order. (ZH, 22 Apr 60, p 3)

Sander MORVAY writes that the self-consciousness of the new cooperative members in Szeged Jaraa must be further increased. These members brought their private property views in the collective and this has a negative effect on their new life. After helping the individual farmers to make their decision to join the collective, the more self-conscious workers of Szeged must now help them to consolidate the new cooperatives, not by doing their agricultural work, but by promoting their self-consciousness. The Party secretaries and other Communists of the factories of Szeged assist in the political activities of the coops; the factory's economic leaders help the cooperative chairman, the factory chief accountant helps the cooperative chief accountant, and the young Communists of the factories, the KISZ members of the cooperative. After assisting this

assistance. MORVAY adds that not all the opportunities for patronizing work were being utilized. Several enterprises, after the initial "burst of transport", have "forgotten" their mission and give irregular help to the cooperatives. They should know that they have interest in giving such assistance. For example, a number of coops do not give enough care to animal breeding, and as consumers, the workers have the duty to mention this to the cooperative members. (DM, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

In the Fetofi cooperative of Zalaszanto, reports Andras KASA, the more than 350 woman members have one single representative in the management, while some 100 men have 14. This is not correct and must be remedied. (KDN, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

Last September, Jozsef NOVAK, member of the Kis Balaton cooperative Party organization at Vora, proposed to create closer ties between the brigades and to hold regular brigade meetings. Everyone approved this proposal, but the leadership of the cooperative waited six months to realize it. If the leadership disregards the ideas of the Communists and well-founded non-Communists alike, and if proposals are not realized, enthusiasm will fade away. (SN, 23 Apr 60, p 3)

Many young people are leaving the village to find a better living in town. This question is very important because the future of the cooperatives depends on it. Youth is leaving the countryside not because of the development of the cooperative movement, but because today's young peasants want more, and because the village and the cooperatives cannot satisfy this demand. The coops cannot give them regular sums of money in advance, cannot provide adequate entertainment and educational facilities, although the situation is improving in this respect. There are some 6 to 8,000 young people in the Magyar's 213 cooperatives who perform excellent work. Those who go to town cannot earn more than 1200-1300

forints; in the cooperatives, they can earn today an average 900 to 1500 forints. But the young people want regular cash money in their pockets, and the cooperatives are willing to help them in this. There is still much to be done in the field of sports, cultural and entertainment opportunities. KISZ organizations exist in 134 coops but most of them have no independent cultural groups. Some cooperatives grant scholarships to youths willing to learn and to return as experts to the cooperative. The peasant youth must remain in the villages, and will remain if their financial, cultural and entertainment needs are satisfied. (HEB, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

As of March 31, 1960, 83.7 percent of the arable land of Vaszprem Megye belonged to the socialist sector, as well as the majority of the livestock. With the exception of sheep, there was no progress in the Megye's livestock as compared to 1959. A total of 281 producer cooperatives are functioning in the Megye, with a membership of 40,290 families, and a total of 43,497 members. (KDN, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

In the Kocsuth cooperative of Jaszfelseszentgyorgy, the news spread two weeks ago that land was measured out to the individual farmers. The next day, the members stayed away from work, and the 8-member leadership had to do everything by themselves. This was an impossible task and the situation became desperate, with daily losses of hundreds of forints. Seeing this, the coop members, who had been incited by the individual peasants ("Don't even go near it, then it will all end. Everyone should take his land and cultivate it for himself.") began to sober up, and slowly trickled back. But not all of them are back yet, just like in the two other cooperatives of the village. B.L. wanted to know why and went to see farmer Imre JUHASZ. He was greeted by the latter's wife who told him her husband would not go to work because the individual farmers would "laugh him out". It was announced that there was no way out

for individual farming. My husband signed. ^{Now} Those who did not join can get the land of their choice." Most peasants told B.L. that they would work if the individuals would go to work, too. "Jaszafelszentgyörgy was one of the last villages to become cooperative. They signed the statement of entree because everything in the neighborhood already belonged to the producer cooperatives." Many farmers believed the Party's word that there was no way out for private farming, but they kept "aying back" and deluding themselves that maybe it was not so. Some 8 to 10 percent of the village's farmers are still convinced ^{of} the advantages of the cooperative and have remained individual farmers. "Their existence is a pulling back force. They are the most speculating elements of the village." One of them, Mrs. Kalman ZAMAR KISS, possessed 150 acres before the liberation. When they saw that their days were numbered, even the honest individual farmers began to speculate. They signed contracts with the neighboring canned food factories and see their situation saved for this summer. "The cooperative members... whose way of thinking still lives in the world of individual farming now believe that the few individual farmers did well because they did not rush things." This is not true, for most of these individual farmers' only aim is to end just this one more year outside the cooperative. /To be continued/ (SMN, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

Teacher Mihaly GATFALVI comments on the article entitled "The Fire Dies Away", published in the 8 Apr issue of SMN, and in which three young village girls want to say good-by forever to the countryside and never come back, except for an eventual visit. GATFALVI thinks that the majority of the young people want to emigrate from the villages to work in town, and that they do not think of the fact that they are needed by the ever developing socialist agriculture. For them, agricultural labor is the most toilsome and most humiliating work. The cooperatives and state farms let every young person perform the work which suits him best. Where

large-scale farming exists, they have ample opportunities for entertainment, sports and learning. GATFALVI complains that the children receive a dual education, and that what is built up by the school and the youth organizations is demolished by the parents and the environment. "It is in vain that we try to educate agricultural experts if the parents want their children to be industrial workers," writes GATFALVI, and he urges the cooperative leaderships to show more concern toward educating youth in the right direction. (SMN, 24 Apr 60, p 7)

Spring works are everywhere in progress in Zala Megye's new 130 cooperative villages, writes Laszlo AGOSTON in an editorial. In their new community life, the people must learn a new discipline which must be taught by the leaders and the Communists of the village. There still are villages where the order of common life is not clear, where one half of the village still does not accept the leadership's decisions. In some villages, relations between the cooperative leaders and the peasants are not fortunate. The village often does not know what the leaders are doing. In one village, the leadership bought a building for 140,000 forints for which the owner had earlier allegedly asked 130,000 forints. This raised much gossip and some trouble-makers accused the council of corruption. In another village, the council appointed Istvan P. as night watchman instead of Andras T. and this was the object of a week-long argument because the council failed to tell that T. was four years younger than P. and had two wage earners in his family. The most important agitation task is to inform the people of everything. They should learn what is going on not from the neighbor woman, but from the chairman, the Party secretary, leadership members, and other responsible functionaries. This is how the village can feel it is the master of the cooperative. "Gossip and lies cause more damage than the May frost, and the leaders must discuss every day with the people what they did and why." In one of the coops,

a peasant asked one of the leaders why Peter D. had received a 1 acre household plot, and got this answer: "Do you believe that I know? The cooperative did it so!" This is a cheap answer to avoid a clear explanation. The leader knew the truth but wanted to be a "good boy" and said that the coop did it. The peasants do not like this neither warn nor cold talk, and expect good explanations from their leaders. They are hurt if the chairman calls them "my men" or "my coachmen". The change in their way of thinking must be helped by daily educational and explanatory words. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

Church-State Relationships.

In order to collect the church tax, the Roman Catholic parish priest of Kalmanhas is using a new rate of assessment which would put his fellow priests to shame. Instead of threatening the faithful with the fires of hell, or refusing to marry or to bury them, this tax man uses much smoother methods. He comes as a buyer and immediately pays half of the value of the goods he purchased. As for the other half, he simply says that it represents the amount owed for church tax. This is how he bought corn and wood and can remain sure that no one will protest against his gentle method of collecting the tax. (HM, 21 Apr 60, p 3)

A two-day meeting in Debrecen of the preparatory committee for the world assembly of Christian peace, organized by the Hungarian Protestant Churches, ended on 22 Apr. The world assembly will be held in Prague in the second quarter of 1961. A reception was given by Karoly GEM, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, with the participation of Calvinist bishops Dr. Tiber BARTHA, Istvan SZANOSKOZI and Lajos BARANYI; Lutheran Bishop Zoltan KALDY, and Feriz BERKI, administrator of the Hungarian Orthodox Church. (HBN, 23 Apr 60, p 2)

Communist Ceremonies.

Since an elegant wedding room was set up in the council house of Város-terce, not so many young people go to church to get married. The naming ceremonies are also performed in this room. (HBN, 21 Apr 60, p 6)

The first name-giving ceremony to be performed on the Nagylengyel oil-fields took place on 17 Apr when council members, KISZ members and pioneers gathered to give a name to the child of deputy drilling engineer Lajos KISS. The boy was named László and the pioneers' band played cradle-songs to highlight this "unforgettable" event. (ZH, 24 Apr 60, p 9)

National Minorities

Dr. Istvan TOTH complains that the travel prospectuses of IHUSZ, and also often the press and radio do not give the Hungarian form of the names of many foreign towns, out of the fear of being accused of chauvinism. According to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, points out TOTH, the use of the Hungarian form is perfectly correct, thus it is not a sign of chauvinism to say Pozsony instead of Bratislava, Kolozavar instead of Cluj, etc. If geographical names had to be used according to state borders, then the Romanians could not have called Kolozavar Cluj prior to 1920. When using geographical names, it not more chauvinistic to speak Hungarian than to speak Russian, German or Mongolian. (DN, 20 Apr 60, p 2)

Károly GYÉVI deals with the 15-16 Apr national meeting of Southern Slavs living in Hungary. The delegates stated that their life was becoming more beautiful, and that there were Southern Slavs in the highest organs of the state administration. They consider Hungary as their home and themselves as having equal rights with the Hungarians. The work of the Southern Slav school of Pécs was praised, but the old errors /no details given/ were also mentioned. Antal KATICS, from the village of Olasz, said that prior to the liberation, all national minorities lived in a primitive manner, had no culture, and were looked down and despised. After 1945, they were given land and saw that the Communist Party was the party of all the people. They received schools, roads, electricity. With the help of the state, their mother tongue is taught in school, the development of their national culture is supported. Minority oppression has disappeared forever and has been replaced by fraternal collaboration between nationalities which must continue all year long, not just at such national meetings. (DN, 20 Apr 60, p 2)

KA correspondent Jozsef JAKAB reports on the 15-16 Apr national assembly of the Southern Slav Democratic Association of Hungary held in Budapest.

More than 100 activists, representing the Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian speaking population living in 9 of the country's Megyes were present, as well as Sander SZERENYI, member of the MSZMP CC, and deputy head of the CC scientific and cultural section; Sander HARMATI, member of the MSZMP CC and secretary of the PPF National Committee; and the Southern Slav members of Parliament: Jozsef KRICKOVICS, agronom of the Red Star cooperative of Gara, Ljubomir BECSHICS, individual farmer, Janos MATEI, retired and Milan OGNYENOVICS, first secretary of the Southern Slav Association.

According to the latter's report, there are today 13 independent Serbo-Croatian schools with 507 students, and "our mother tongue is learned as a subject in 50 schools by 2696 students, the Slovenian language, in 6 schools by 478 students." Southern Slav cultural groups work in some 43 villages and achieved excellent results. More and more mixed Hungarian-Southern Slav cultural groups must be created. Comrade SZERENYI expressed the MSZMP's ^{gratitude} ~~thanks~~ for the good work of the Association and praised its activities. The meeting sent a telegram ^{of thanks} to the MSZMP CC for permitting all Southern Slavs to live as free and equal men among the Hungarian workers. (KA, 20 Apr 60, p 4)

^{Southern Slav}
Lajos BADACSONYI writes that in the villages of Zala Megye, the custom has always been to marry the girls at a very young age, (often before they reach 15, just "because this is the custom," although there are "exceptional" cases when a man is needed around the house. The chairman of a Southern Slav village council recently condemned the parents who marry their child-daughters, but 3 weeks later, he gave away in marriage his own adolescent daughter. Let us hope, concludes BADACSONYI, that children weddings will cease in the Southern Slav villages with the socialist transformation of the villages and the changes in living conditions. (ZH, 20 Apr 60, p 5)

In the framework of the festive weeks of Baranya Megye, a Southern Slav national gathering will take place on 29 May at Felsoszentmarton, with performances by the local and the Pecs Jaran Southern Slav artistic ensembles. In the German nationality villages of Vokeny and Nagocs, W. SCHWABE, collaborator of the CC of the NSZEP /East Germany's SED Party/ will speak about the German question. (DN, 22 Apr 60, p 1)

Crimes Against Public Property.

The animals of the zoo of Debrecen are the victims of viscous attacks on the part of visitors. The head of the racoon has been bashed in twice, the mouth of the badger and of the deer was burned with cigarette butts, the fur of the lama was set afire, poisonous tablets were thrown to the dogs and foxes, and two small fawns were killed, also by poison. HEN calls upon its readers to organize the "social protection" of the animals and to keep their eyes open while in the zoo. (HEN, 16 Apr 60, p 3)

When a worker finds some unneeded material in an enterprise, he can ask the management to sell this material to him. A commission appointed by the enterprise fixes the value of the material involved and informs TUZEP of the amount. The worker pays the price to TUZEP, gets a receipt and takes possession of the material. This system still offers many opportunities for malpractices, as TUZEP never sees the material involved. Material is often taken away several times from enterprises, thanks to "connections." Even "borrowed" receipts from TUZEP can be used for this purpose, for they don't bear the name of the buyer. To prevent violations, TUZEP's certificate system must be modified in order to improve the protection of public property. (KDN, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

Trials

On 25-26 Apr, the Jaras Court of Jaszapati will hear the case of Gyula SZABO and his two associates, accused of fraud and profiteering to the detriment of public property. In Spring 1956 and 1957, SZABO bought wood with cooperative money, overcharged the bill of haulage and of loading, with the help of the cooperative chief bookkeeper, Margit ZARKUS. Hauler Gabor SMIRO was also drawn into the scheme, with which the trio caused a damage of 54,000 forints to the cooperative. (SMH, 20 Apr 60, p 4)

The Jaras Court of Mezocsat sentenced locksmith Jozsef MESICS, a previous offender, to 3 years 6 months imprisonment for repeated thefts, against public property, and 5 thefts against private persons. While his fellow construction workers went home on weekends, MESICS broke into the empty barracks and stole a large amount of goods which he sold. (HM, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

Bus conductor Gyula FREPOST, who collected 1.50 forints from his passengers and issued them 1 forint tickets at the Vaspremskulo railroad station, was taken into custody by the police when an inspector unexpectedly checked the tickets and discovered the irregularity. (EDH, 21 Apr 60, p 2)

The People's Control Committee of Tapolca Jaras held an ^{inquiry} ~~investigation~~ in the Catering Enterprise of Tapolca and established that in August 1959 over 4000 liters of beer were spoiled, due to negligent handling and storage. The prosecutor's office has ordered an investigation. (KDN, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

The Court of Appeal of Gyor confirmed the one-and-half year imprisonment sentence passed by the lower court against Miklos VOROS, an apartment profiteer from Gyor, who swindled out 26,000 forints from people with the promise of getting them an apartment. He must return this amount to the state. (KA, 22 Apr 60, p 4)

The Veszprem Megye Court sentenced to 3 years imprisonment Andras HAJDU, who specialized in burglarizing movies in Trans-Danubia, and stole a total of 23,000 forints from the national economy. (KDN, 22 Apr 60, p 2)

State road guards Jozsef VIGH and Andras SZAKALL sold 14 mulberry-trees from the road stretch under their care for 1750 forints. The Jaras Court of Sopron sentenced them for misappropriation of public property and unauthorized tree cutting to 6 months imprisonment each and repayment of the damage, and suspended their sentence for a period of 3 years.

Jozsef KLAH, former trade union secretary of the Combing Yard Factory, signed out assistance totalling 3667 forints from the union treasury to the names of various workers, then pocketed the money for his own use. He falsified documents on 13 occasions. The Jaras Court of Sopron sentenced him to 1 year imprisonment and a 800 forints fine.

Jozsef KOVACS, forester of the Magyarfalva district, damaged public property by selling without authorization 10 steres of wood to acquaintances, and paying private workers with 9 steres of branch wood. The Jaras Court of Sopron sentenced him to 10 months imprisonment, and suspended the sentence for 3 years. (KA, 21 Apr 60, p 4)

The Beyond Berettyo Water Management Society operating in Mezotur did not take adequate care of the protection of public property, and overstepped its field work expenses by 90 percent. Chairman Ferenc SANTA, since dismissed, made much unnecessary travelling and often counted

two days per diem, when he was away only one day. Kalman NAGY, a member of the supervision commission, since dismissed, committed the same irregularity. The purchase of a 13.000 forints motorcycle to enable the chairman to make joy-rides was absolutely unnecessary. Following the investigation of the People's Control Committee, the persons responsible will have to reimburse the damage. (SMN, 22 Apr 60, p 6)

A bestial murder was committed on 22 Apr in Gyor. 65-year old cooperative member Istvan POOSI and his 62-year old wife were stabbed to death. A few hours later, the police arrested 19-year old Sandor NAGY, from Gyor, who had stolen some 20.000 forints from his victims' apartment. The police investigation of the case continues. (KA, 23 Apr 60, p 8)

Ferenc GARAY gives additional details about the band of hooligans arrested a few days ago. The chief culprit, Sandor JAKOVICS, is accused of burglary, theft and willful attempt of manslaughter when he tried to stab the director of a girl's home while trying to run away with one of the girls. The other members of the band were Karoly R. and Aranka L., his sweetheart. They wanted to defect together /to the West/ and L. offered JAKOVICS to get a girl for him from the Videkpuszta reformatory school. DN points out the "moral decay" of the defendants who confessed without emotion, and concludes by writing that "the roots of this case go 16-17 years back, when the war ruined many families." (DN, 24 Apr 60, p 5)

Josze SZETLAR, manager of furniture store No. 32 in Debrecen, gave out pieces of furniture to be painted to small artisans, and pocketed from them some 50.000 forints since 1956. In order to get furniture, customers had to pay him 200 to 500 forints bribes, and he would then put them aside the requested articles. SZETLAR has been arrested. (HBN, 24 Apr 60, p 8)

The Court of Appeal of Szolnok Megye confirmed the 2 year 10 months imprisonment sentence passed by the Szolnok Juras Court against plumber small artisan Imre VARGA from Szolnok, who took and never gave back some 150,000 forints from credulous persons last year.

Geza GRAMAN and Pal MARTON, who stole motorcycles on 5 occasions, received sentences of 7 and 6 months imprisonment, respectively. The Court of Appeal found GRAMAN's sentence too lenient and modified it to 1 year and 2 months imprisonment. (SMN, 24 Apr 60, p 7)

Lasslo SZALAI gives a lengthy and detailed report on the KAPPEL morals case, about which the entire Somogy Megye has been talking for weeks, and which involves many men and women, among them persons in high positions, mothers and school girls. Upholsterer Gyula KAPPEL had frequent guests from Budapest in his apartment, and provided free supper, liquors, and also girls to satisfy his visitors' every need. The three HUMMEL girls were regular visitors at his house, and were joined later by Ibolya WAMBERSZKI and Marta JUHASZ. KAPPEL knew that the girls danced in the nude for his guests, had sexual relations with and received money from them. The younger HUMMEL girl, who once received 500 forints from small artisan Jozsef MOHACSI from Budapest, is the 17-year old daughter of a former 100 acre landowner, has inherited the desire for an easy life, and would do anything for money. Her sister Eva, 19, is charged with 15 counts of solicited prostitution, Ibolya WAMBERSZKI, with 7 counts of prostitution and abortion. Dr. Geza DOMIAN, who performed the abortion for 850 forints, is also among the defendants. Photographer Alfred MATECSI, who took pictures of 14-15 year old girls in the nude with the promise of helping them become actresses, was also arrested, and the KAPPEL case has been forwarded to the prosecutor's office. (SN, 24 Apr 60, p 4)

Personal Identity Papers.

Under the auspices of the police headquarters of Sopron, and the KISZ town executive committee, 130 16-year old youngsters of Sopron were given their personal identity papers. The ceremony was opened by Laszlo FORDOS, secretary of the KISZ executive committee of Sopron, then Ferenc TOLNAI, deputy chairman of the Town Council executive committee, addressed the youngsters. Finally, first lieutenant (főhadnagy) Jozsef KALMAR, head of the ^{administration} police control sub-section of ~~the~~ Sopron, handed over the new identity papers to the youngsters.

The KISZ committee of the town of Veszprem, the Town Council and the police headquarters organized a "youth graduation" ceremony, on the occasion of the remittance of personal identity papers. Comrade Istvan BAKOS, member of the Magyar Party executive committee, addressed the meeting. (KDM, 24 Apr 60, p 1)

PART V. MILITARY NEWS

Military Information.

In Nyiregyhaza, a 24-apartment building will be built for the army on Arpad Street, while the police will receive a 12-apartment house at the corner of Malom and Szabolcs Streets, and an 18-apartment house at the corner of Zhdanov and Szabolcs Streets. (KM, 23 Apr 60, p 1)

Voluntary Border Guards.

At Tarnokreti, when Party secretary and headmaster Istvan BURNOCKI caught a boy who wanted to escape to the "free world", the people frowned at him, and told him he should have let the boy go, that it "was not his business to watch the children of unknown persons, that the school and Party organization were enough worries for him." But BURNOCKI convinced the people that it was every citizen's duty to guard the border, and a voluntary border guard group was formed at Tarnokreti. Soon afterwards,

they caught a dangerous spy prowling about near the cooperative stables.
When civilians and military border guards meet at Tarnokreti, the soldiers
give the military salute to 60-year old BURNOCKI. (KA, 22 Apr 60, p 4)

GRAPHIC APPENDIX

- 1) Front view of a four-man worker at the DIMAVAG plant standing in front of a machine unit to be shipped to a Chinese pipe factory. Eszakmagyarorszag, No 93, 21 April 1960, p 3.
- 2) Front and side view of the Kilian residential settlement of the city of Miskolc, with a recently completed 32-apartment bloc visible on the right side of the picture. Eszakmagyarorszag, No 93, 21 April 1960, p 3.
- 3) Front-side bust picture of first lieutenant (főhadnagy) József KALMAR, head of the administration police control sub-section of the town of Sopron, handing over her personal identity papers to a 16-year old young girl. (See text on page) Kisalföld, No 94, 22 April 1960, p 3.
- 4) Side-view of the band bridge (szalaghíd) being built between the power station of Ajka and the central separator. Középdunántúli Napló, No 93, 21 April 1960, p 6.
- 5) Rear-view of the TWD-6 type seeder at work. Keletmagyarorszag, No.94, 22 April 1960, p 3.
- 6) Front-side view of two reservoirs of the Baboosa oil well, in production since 4 April. Somogyi Napló, No 94, 22 April 1960, p 1.
- 7) Front-side view of the casing head ("Christmas tree") of the oil well of Baboosa, with worker standing next to it. With one turn of the screw, the oil comes to the surface. Somogyi Napló, No 94, 22 April 1960, p 1.
- 8) Front-side view of the three workers' hostels for miners now under construction at Új-Mecsekfalja. According to the plan, one of them must be completed in April 1960, and will temporarily house some 250 miners. The hostels, which have the characteristics of a hotel, have central heating, built-in closets in the one- and four-bed rooms, and bathtubs and showers in every corridor. Dunántúli Napló, No 95, 23 April 1960, p 3.
- 9) Front-side view of the West German Salzgitter-made drilling-tower, in operation for a few months on well No.231 at Nagylenyrei, and nicknamed "Gulliver" by the workers. It reduces the danger of accident and provides more room on the work bench. Zalaí Hírlap, No 96, 24 April 1960, p 1.

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